THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

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ENTIRE GROUP IN MERRITT'S HANDS

All of the Philippine Islands Was Included in Surrender.

AMERICANS IN FULL CONTROL

United States Now Has Full Authority Over the Whole Archipelago.

CASUALTIES ARE YET UNKNOWN

More Territory Now in Our Possession Than Was Contemplated in the Peace Protocol When It Was Signed by McKinley and Cambon.

Washington, August 18.—The war department made public today the dispatch of General Merritt, giving the official story of Manila's fall, and also the text of the significant instructions sent General Merritt yesterday requiring the insurgents and all others to recognize the authority of the United States in the territory occupied by our forces. These dispatches were about the only positive development of the day.

Nothing had been heard from General Merritt as to the casualties last Saturday except that he estimated the killed and wounded at fifty.

Another point on which the officials are without definite information is as to the extent of our present authority in the Philippines. Under the peace protocol, the United States was given the occupation of Manila, with the bay and harbor, until a permanent disposition of the Philippine question was reached.

But according to press dispatches, which are, however, so circumstantial as to be credited in most official quarters, General Merritt and Admiral Dewey received the capitulation of the entire Philippine archipelago.

There appears to be some doubt, therefore, even among officials, as to whether our present authority and jurisdiction covers Manila only, as provided by the peace protocol, or covers all the Philippines. There is a disposition to await fuller official information before laying down a policy as to the extent of our jurisdiction in the islands. Secretary Alger said today that he had heard nothing official of the surrender of the entire Philippine group. At the same time the secretary did not discredit the accuracy of the press advices stating that the capitulation had this far-reaching effect.

Assumes Authority Over All.

Pending more definite information, the attitude of the officials is to assume that our authority covers Manila city, Manila bay and harbor, and also reaches other territory as may be occupied by the military and naval forces. The latter phrase is elastic enough to cover any or all of the Philippine islands that may have been brought under our authority by the recent surrender. The instructions sent to General Merritt have in view the expansion of our possessions, based on the terms mentioned in the protocol, as they distinctly state that this government is in possession of Manila and that its authority to preserve peace and order will be exerted "within the territory occupied by their military and naval forces."

The cabinet meeting tomorrow is expected to deal with the many detailed questions concerning the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico, which have arisen since the peace protocol was signed.

Queen Sends Congratulations.

The state department today received another international congratulation of the restoration of peace, this one coming from the British ambassador, Sir Julian Pauncefote, who is now sojourning at New London, Conn. The ambassador communicated the expression of profound gratification with which her majesty's government learned of the signature of the preliminaries of peace between the United States and Spain, and the sincere congratulations to the president and the government of the United States upon the termination of the war.

Acting Secretary Allen had a busy day making final arrangements for the naval review at New York on Saturday. He extended to the French ambassador, M. Cambon, the courtesy of going on the flagship New York during the review. The ambassador had already arranged,

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COLONEL RAY'S IMMUNES ARRIVE SAFELY IN CUBA AND ARE REVIEWED BY BRIGADIER-GENERAL WOOD



COLONEL PATRICK HENRY RAY,
Commanding Third United States Volunteers, Composed of Georgians.

Shocking Crimes, from Murder and Rape to Robbery and Arson, Committed by the Second and Fifth Regiments, Which Have Been Displaced by Colonel Ray's Georgians.

BY JOSH W. JOHNSON.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, August 18.—Special Cablegram to The Constitution.—Colonel Patrick Henry Ray's regiment of Third United States Volunteers came to anchor in the harbor this morning, and during the afternoon the work of disembarkation began.

The first company to form on land was that of Captain Yancey Carter, which he immediately put in motion for the place where it passed in review before General Wood, who warmly complimented Captain Carter on the appearance of his men.

Captain Edward Wilson's company was not allowed to have a rest, but was immediately marched out to Siboney, where its duty will be to protect the citizens against the ravages of Cuban outlaws.

The whole regiment is in excellent condition, having suffered no casualty on the trip.

Eight Spanish troopships are here to convey 15,000 troops to Spain. The Spanish prisoners are a pitiable looking lot of men, and their ranks are being decimated by disease.

The outrages which have been committed in Santiago by the Second and Fifth volunteer regiments surpass description. The two regiments appeared to be without control or discipline and broke ranks shortly after reaching the city, going through from house to house, committing robbery, murder, rape and arson. The frightened Spanish and Cuban women fled in terror before these infuriated fiends, who ran them down, committing unmentionable crime.

General Wood is highly indignant over the disgrace which has thus been placed upon American arms. Of all the atrocities which have been charged to the Spanish troops during their occupation of the island none could have exceeded the terrible brutalities which have been committed by these two regiments.

Colonel Ray says that his men will show a different record, because they are better men, and they are under perfect discipline.

ORDER MUST BE KEPT IN CUBA

Dispatches from Santiago Are Worrying Washington Officials.

LONG CONFERENCES ARE HELD

More Troops Will Be Sent at Once to American Commander.

PEACE WILL SURELY BE PRESERVED

Fifth Regular Infantry in Tampa and Kansas Negro Regiment Will Be Added to Santiago Garrison.

Washington, August 18.—Dispatches of importance were received and considered at the war department early today. Immediately after the arrival of Secretary Alger at the war department he had a consultation with General Corbin and denied himself to visitors. The conference was a protracted one. They were considering dispatches received from General Merritt and from Santiago.

The conditions at Santiago are causing a great deal of uneasiness and it is believed that more troops will be ordered there very soon. Already orders have been issued directing the Fifth regular infantry, now at Tampa, to proceed at once to Santiago.

Inquiries have been made as to the condition of the immune regiments which have not yet sailed with a view of sending them to Santiago.

The government intends to take vigorous measures to preserve the peace and keep order in Santiago and the other cities which are under United States control. As a further step in this direction the president today directed that the Twenty-third Kansas regiment (colored) be dispatched to Santiago to form part of the army of occupation of Cuba.

NATIVES PERSECUTE SPANISH.

Military Ordered Out To Suppress Riots in Porto Rican Towns.

Ponce, Porto Rico, August 18.—The natives show a disposition to persecute the Spanish residents and several minor riots have occurred here. At Yace last night the natives threw stones and bricks into Spanish shops in retaliation for outrages committed within the Spanish lines. The military has been ordered to suppress these demonstrations and punish the offenders. General Miles and staff went to General Wilson's headquarters at the front today. They were escorted by a troop of cavalry.

The personnel of the commissions for Cuba and Porto Rico are highly commended.

General Grant will join General Brooke tomorrow.

The German warship Geier arrived here today.

OUTRAGES IN SPANISH LINES.

Eighty Natives Are Butchered by the Regular Troops.

Ponce, Porto Rico, August 17, Noon (Delayed in transmission).—Reports are coming in from all directions of outrages committed within the Spanish lines. Doubtless many of these are exaggerated, but the rumors of a massacre at Ciales are confirmed. Some of the natives there took refuge in the belfry of the cathedral and fired on the Spanish troops, but they were overpowered and macheted to the number of eighty.

Battery M, of the Seventh regiment, under Captain McComb, was unable to proceed along the mountain trail with General Henry, and he lost a gun and six horses over a precipice, and returned here.

The health of the troops is steadily improving. The typhoid fever brought from Camp Alger and Camp Chickamauga is of a mild type, and is fast disappearing. Strict sanitation is being enforced, with the gratifying result that sickness has decreased from 10 to 3 per cent.

Today's report shows only 430 sick in hospital quarters, out of a total command of 15,000. Most of these cases are climatic complaints. The army is being revaccinated, as there is a smallpox epidemic in some portions of the island. The cruiser Prairie, formerly El Sol, left today for Santiago to take troops to Montauk Point.

General Miles has postponed his visit to the front on account of the rains. The wet season has set in, and there will be rains daily until the end of October.

CURTIS ACT CAUSES TROUBLE.

Provisions of the Bill Are Difficult To Carry Out.

Washington, August 18.—The interior department is experiencing some difficulty in carrying out the provisions of the Curtis act revising the laws of Indian Territory. It provides, among other things, that all annuities, royalties, etc., shall be paid the residents of the territory by the secretary of the interior, but does not make appropriation to defray expenses incurred in this work. This and other provisions of the bill, it is said, undoubtedly will be amended by congress.

The secretary of the interior, who now holds practically the position of governor of the territory, will make public regulations carrying into effect the Curtis act. Superintendent Wright, who has been sent to the territory to investigate conditions there, will make a report to the secretary and the information secured in this way may be used in formulating the regulations.

BRUMBY WILL BE PROMOTED.

Admiral Dewey Recommends the Georgian for Advancement.

Washington, August 18.—(Special.)—Gallant Tom Brumby, the Georgian who is Admiral Dewey's flag lieutenant, and who raised the American flag over Manila, heads the list of officers whose names the great fighting admiral has sent in for promotions. These are the under officers, those in command of ships having been given promotion immediately after the famous battle of Manila. The present list contains the names of a number of officers of lower grades, and Brumby's name heads the list. He will doubtless come in for substantial reward in the shape of advancement, as will all the others mentioned. It is expected that there will be another list of names for promotion, from Sampson's fleet after a while. How soon this will come is not known. OHL.

WERE IN IGNORANCE OF WAR.

Two Ships Leave 'Frisco Before Fighting Began and Reach New York.

New York, August 18.—Two American ships, which sailed from the Pacific coast early in the spring, arrived at this port today, having been all the intervening time on the sea, without once being reported, and probably oblivious of the fact that a war was waged by their country with Spain, making their capture as prizes of war possible.

The war began and was terminated within the space of their voyage.

The vessels are the ship Charmer, of 1,728 tons, Captain Harvey, which sailed from San Francisco on April 23d, and the bark Guy C. Goss, of 1,443 tons, Captain Mellett, which sailed from Port Blakely on March 30th.

Russia Wants Coaling Station.

London, August 18.—The Daily Mail's Odessa correspondent says he hears on reliable authority that Russia has opened the pourparler with Spain for the cession of a coaling station in the Philippines.

GAME OF MARBLES LEADS TO MURDER

The Murderer and His Victim Are Both Young Kentucky Boys.

LYNCHING MAY YET FOLLOW

Charles Wood, a Negro Lad, Brains Jimmy Johnson, a White Boy.

ROCK WAS THE INSTRUMENT USED

Murdered Boy Member of Prominent Family—Mob May Take Negro from Jail and Hang Him.

Princeton, Ky., August 18.—The most sensational killing that has taken place in this city for years occurred this afternoon. The principals in the affair were Jimmy Johnson, white, twelve years old, and Charles Wood, a negro, aged fourteen.

The two boys were engaged in a game of marbles and began disputing over the matter, when the negro picked up a rock and advanced toward Johnson, striking him in the back of the head. Johnson fell and died in a second.

The officers succeeded in capturing Wood late this afternoon, and he was lodged in jail. There is great excitement over the matter, owing to the prominence of the Johnson family. It is thought by many that a mob will hang the negro tonight.

WHITE CAPS DYNAMITE A HOUSE

Inmates Are Taken Out and Tarred and Feathered.

Parkersburg, W. Va., August 18.—About 250 or 300 men, disguised as whitecaps, visited the house of Susie Colston, near Smithfield, Wetzel county, and dragged the inmates, six women and three men, out of bed in their night clothes. No time was given them to get their clothes, money or valuables. The house was then blown to pieces with dynamite. The inmates were taken down Morgan's Run and tarred and feathered and then taken to the Sruman house and all locked in a room together until daylight.

No apparent effort was made to discover who did the act, and the popular sentiment is that nothing wrong was done. A piano player who was caught in the house says that in his efforts to escape the whitecaps he recognized two or three of the most prominent citizens of Smithfield.

The Colston woman is an octoroon and was born in Clarksburg and has been a keeper of disreputable houses in New York, Cincinnati, Chicago and other places. She has a wide reputation for personal beauty.

TAYLOR ATTEMPTS SUICIDE.

Swallows Powdered Glass with Desperate Intent.

Macon, Ga., August 19.—(Special.)—At 2 o'clock this morning Abner Taylor, the wife murderer, was found in convulsions.

He had swallowed a mouthful of powdered glass.

Physicians now have him in charge and think they will pull him through.

CORRESPONDENTS TURNED BACK.

Blanco Refuses To Allow Newspaper Men in Havana.

Havana, August 18.—Yesterday there arrived from Key West correspondents of The New York Evening Post, The Journal and Advertiser, The Chicago Record and another newspaper correspondent, none of whom were permitted by General Blanco to land, the governor general considering their arrival here inopportune and inconvenient, and believing that their presence here before the arrival of the American peace commission might cause difficulty. The correspondents returned last night to Key West on board the schooner Adams.

The one hundred Americans who landed at Maria Gorda, on the 11th inst., after a conference with the leaders, re-embarked. They afterwards sent a supply of hardtack, sufficient for eight days, to the leader, Varona. A majority of the rebels in that province are nearly naked and entirely without shoes. They requested the Americans to provide them with clothes, etc.

The arrival of American steamers with provisions and mail is awaited impatiently.

This morning the American bark Maryland arrived with provisions. A large and noisy crowd of curious people awaited the entrance of the vessel into the harbor.

TO HELP JOE LEITER.

A Kansas Farmer Starts a Movement To Help the ex-Wheat King.

Wichita, Kan., August 18.—(Special.)—The plan to reimburse Joseph Leiter, of Chicago, who met disaster in the big wheat deal, has pervaded Kansas to a surprising degree.

A new plan to show gratitude for his reasing the price of wheat has been started by a Sedgwick county farmer named Felker here. He wrote four letters asking the recipients to write four more, and in one inclose 50 cents and send it to young Leiter, and address the others to friends asking them to do the same. In this way it is hoped to have every farmer of Kansas who is friendly to Leiter donate 50 cents.

Mr. Felker thinks the Kansas farmers will take hold of the scheme with a will. Many farmers in Kansas made a fortune on high priced wheat last fall, and part of them attribute their good luck to Leiter.

There are also some farmers in Sedgwick country who do not propose to help Leiter or assist this scheme. They say he is nothing more than a speculator, and having lost he should take his chances. Mr. Felker intends pushing the plan himself.

SHAFTER'S DAILY BULLETIN.

American Commander Reports the Condition of the Army.

Washington, August 18.—The war department received the following telegram tonight

"Santiago de Cuba, August 18.—Adjutant General of the Army, Washington: Sanitary report for August 17th:

"Total number sick, 1,639; total number new cases, 101; total number fever cases, 1,246; total number fever cases returned to duty, 202.

"Deaths August 17th—Private Frank N. Dine, Ninth cavalry, meningitis; Private Arthur Malehan, Thirty-third Michigan, dysentery; Private W. Harland Young, First Illinois, typhoid fever; Private Eugene McLaughlin, Ninth Massachusetts, typhoid fever.

SHAFTER,
"Major General."

DONE WITH DEWEY'S CONSENT.

Kaiserin Augusta Brought Augusti Away from Manila.

Berlin, August 18.—A dispatch from Hong Kong, dated August 18th, and evidently official, says:

"The Kaiserin Augusta, which left Manila with dispatches from Admiral Von Diedrichs after the fall of the city, will return there today. General Augusti and his family arrived on board the cruiser, Admiral Von Diedrichs, at the request of General Augusti, having given them passage by an arrangement with the American commander-in-chief. General Augusti has left Hong Kong en route to Spain."

POPE HAS SUFFERED A RELAPSE

Physicians Deny the Report, but Great Anxiety Exists.

Rome, August 19.—Rumors are in circulation that the pope has suffered a further relapse. Dr. Taponi, his holiness's physician, denies the report, but anxiety prevails.

SAGASTA NOMINATES HIS COMMISSIONERS

Spaniards Who Are To Meet Americans Have Been Selected.

ARE FROM ARMY AND NAVY

Queen Regent Presides at the Cabinet Council Wednesday.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS EXPLAINED

Minister of War Correa Says Augusti Was Relieved of Command at Manila.

Madrid, August 19.—Generals Blanco, Castellanos and Admiral Manterola have been appointed commissioners for Cuba and Generals Macias and Ortega and Admiral Vallarino for Porto Rico. It is probable that Senor Leon y Castillo, the Spanish ambassador to France, will preside at the sessions of the Paris committee. Senor Moret's appointment is made impossible by the hostile attitude of the press.

At the cabinet council yesterday, the queen regent presiding, Senor Sagasta, the premier, explained the progress of the peace negotiations. After the council Lieutenant General Correa, minister of war, told the correspondent of the Associated Press that Captain General Augusti was relieved from the command at Manila on August 5th.

Letters from the Philippines bear remarkable testimony, as coming from hostile Spanish sources, to the administrative capacity and admirable organization of the Tagaloc insurrection under Aguinaldo.

The article in El Tiempo referring to article three of the procotol continues to be discussed in the light of the necessity for radical political reforms. It is a remarkable article, which attributes the country's disaster to administrative inefficiency caused by the existing political system, which subordinates national interests to those of politicians and their friends.

Spain and her continental patrons still hope that the United States may be induced not to take advantage of the conquest of Manila, but will be satisfied with coaling stations, trading privileges, etc.

Should the retention of Manila be insisted on, the United States may meet more trouble even than did Japan in securing the results in her victory over China and at the hands of the same powers.

KEEPING AN EYE ON AMERICA.

It Is Believed That McKinley Wants To Take the Philippines.

London, August 18.—The Vienna correspondent of The Times says:

"The development of the Philippines question will be watched here with keen interest. Circumstances appear to point to the retention of the islands by America. The fact that Senator Davis, who is a public advocate of annexation, and the secretary of state, a supporter of the Hawaiian policy, are appointed commissioners, is regarded as indicating that President McKinley favors their retention. It is acknowledged that President McKinley has hitherto manifested exceptional diplomatic tact in his treatment both of the Spanish government and of public opinion

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POPULIST BREAK IN TENNESSEE

The Party Will Rally to the Support of McMillin.

POPULIST PARTY IS DEAD

So Declares Some of Its Most Trusted Leaders.

M'DOWELL'S VIEWS SET FORTH

He Declares That as Democracy Embraces All That Populists Fought for, That It Should Be Supported by the People.

Nashville, Tenn., August 18.—(Special.)—When the populist state executive committee met today to complete its organization, a surprise was sprung in the shape of the resignation of three members, which left the committee without a quorum, and the committee adjourned until September 1st.

The members resigning are J. H. McDowell, W. J. Flatt and T. J. Ogilvie, and in the letter jointly signed they say:

"Realizing the impossibility of bringing about the returns for which we have heretofore labored, with the party in its present disintegrated and disaffected condition, and having determined to support Hon. Benton McMillin for governor of Tennessee, we feel that the honorable course to pursue is first to resign, and we hereby tender to you our resignations."

Mr. J. H. McDowell, who has been the most influential populist in Tennessee since the party's organization, and is one of Tennessee's members of the national people's party committee, says in explanation:

"The populist party has absolutely no hope, because of the disintegration of its state and national organization. The democrats have nominated a man for governor in whom we have confidence. Both his moral and political character are above reproach. Just what he says we believe he will do. We believe his pledges of reform will be carried out, and have the utmost confidence in his ability and integrity. While always vigorously opposing the populists, he had treated us courteously, and never abused us. Mr. McMillin could have been nominated for governor at the time Buchanan was nominated if he had consented to run. He was offered the nomination by those of us who afterwards named Buchanan. So you see Mr. McMillin was our choice eight years ago. I do not think Richardson, for governor, will get over 2,000 or 3,000 votes if he stays on the track."

WISCONSIN REPUBLICAN TICKET

State Convention Completes Nominations After Two Days' Session.

Milwaukee, Wis., August 18.—The following is the republican ticket as completed at today's session of the state convention:

For Governor—Edward Schofield, of Oconto.

Lieutenant Governor—Jesse Stone, of Watertown.

Secretary of State—W. W. Forehlich, of Jackson.

Treasurer—J. O. Davidson, of Soldiers' Grove.

Attorney General—E. R. Hicks, of Oshkosh.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—L. D. Harvey, of Milwaukee.

Railroad Commissioner—Graham L. Rice, of Superior.

Insurance Commissioner—Emil Gilljohan, of Milwaukee.

The convention came to a close after two days' hard work.

The only spirited contest in today's session was over the nomination for treasurer, which resulted in favor of J. O. Davidson, who had just half a vote more than necessary to nominate him. Mr. Davidson is the only successful candidate who has been an avowed supporter of R. M. Lafolette, the defeated candidate for governor.

CALIFORNIA ADOPTS FUSION.

Democratic State Convention Nominates Maguire for Governor.

Sacramento, Cal., August 18.—Democratic state convention on assembling today received the report of the committee on fusion. It recited that the people's party and silver republicans were in accord with the programme of fusion and would support the democratic ticket if it should proceed along the lines mapped out.

It urged the adoption of the fusion plan and the matter was put to a vote without debate. Fusion carried with less than a dozen votes against it.

Congressman James G. Maguire was then nominated for governor by a rising vote.

Upon the question of territorial acquisition the platform says:

"We favor the fullest investigation of all conditions existing in the Philippine islands affecting the interests and obligations of our country in the matter of their future treatment and disposition to the end that final action in relation thereto shall be intelligent and based upon a full knowledge of all facts that can affect the interests of the United States. While we do not favor an aggressive policy of territorial expansion, we are opposed to the surrender to Spain of any of the territory that has been acquired by American valor and the expenditure of the blood and treasure of the people. And we do not favor the surrender to Spanish dominion

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HE DECLINED TO BE RESPONSIBLE

Augusti Gave Up When He Found No Re-enforcements Coming.

IT WAS USELESS TO FIGHT

His Successor Was Instructed To Oppose Americans to the Last.

THOUGHT ASSISTANCE WAS POSSIBLE

When Demand for Surrender Was Made the Spanish Commander Requested More Time.

Hong Kong, August 18.—A belated dispatch from Manila, dated August 8th, explains that Governor General Augusti had not "quite abdicated," and says:

"The governor general only declined to be responsible for the consequences when he found that Spain was not sending him help. He retained his position, but practically washed his hands of the fighting. A Madrid dispatch construes this as insubordination and The Gazette will now publish an order to supersede him.

"It is rumored that confidential instructions have been given to his successor to resist to the utmost, hoping to gain the world's admiration and, possibly, assistance in securing a favorable termination.

"A telegram arrived Sunday ordering the Americans to proceed immediately to extremities, whereupon General Merritt and Admiral Dewey issued an ultimatum allowing forty-eight hours for the removal of non-combatants, but declaring that they would begin the bombardment earlier if the Spaniards made at attack. The governor replied immediately, thanking the American commanders for their humane sentiment, but saying they were useless, because he was surrounded with rebels and had no place of refuge for the great number of sick and wounded and women and children.

He Wanted More Time.

"The governor thereupon convened the consuls, begging them to use their influence with the Americans to get them to grant him time and facilities for the removal of the refugees and suggesting the use of the American troopships, but he was unwilling to allow them food from Manila. He seemed indifferent to the fate of the 100,000 inhabitants.

"The British consul made a powerful appeal to the governor to surrender, glorifying the heroism hitherto shown by the Spanish, but demonstrating the hopelessness of further resistance. The other consuls indorsed his appeal, with the exception of the German consul, who said that, as a military officer, he should hesitate to assert that the Spaniards had done enough yet.

"The rebels made a final effort to capture the city on Tuesday, but failed. The Americans are preparing to act to avoid more trouble in entering the town. There has been slight fighting for four days and it is reported that twenty Americans were killed and sixty wounded. This fighting is purely preliminary.

"In consequence of the American ultimatum, the governor ordered the artillery to cease shelling the enemy's trenches and he suspended an officer at Malate for disobeying his orders. There is still a little fighting at night.

Business Men Wanted a Surrender.

"A Spanish commercial deputation today waited upon the governor and begged him to surrender, saying that otherwise they would be utterly ruined.

"The civil members of the council of war favor a surrender, but thet military members do not care to indorse such a request.

"Officers tell me they realize the futility of resisting the Americans, who, with their superior guns, can keep at long range and kill everybody without loss to themselves with probably a dozen shells.

"The British consul promptly arranged for four launches under a white flag to remove British subjects and also for one launch for the Chinese. Swarms of Spanish and native half caste women and children are begging to be provided with means of escape.

"It is eblieved that the American gunners have been ordered to spare the churches owing to the fact that thousands of persons have taken refuge in them.

"The ex-governor is trying to secure passage on a German warship."



MAJOR GENERAL WESLEY MERRITT.

The Gallant Commander, Who Stormed and Captured the City of Manilla

ENTIRE GROUP IN MERRITT'S HANDS

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however, to witness the review from the tug of the French trans-Atlantic line.

The officials of the department hope there may be no trouble with the insurgent forces in the Philippines, although the dispatches which have been received and published in the press, together with the demand of Aguinaldo for joint occupation, has indicated a temper on the part of the insurgent leaders which is not satisfactory. The text of the president's message cannot be misunderstood and the insurgents will be kept out of Manila and the city, bay and harbor will be held as an American possession. The possibility of an attack by the insurgent forces has been considered, but as the insurgents, with the bay in possession of Admiral Dewey for three months and 10,000 American troops near the city for a month past were unable to cause the surrender of the city, it is not believed that they will be very formidable against the forces of General Merritt.

MERRITT REPORTS SURRENDER.

Story of Surrender of Manila Told by the American General.

Washington, August 18.—The war department has received the following:

"Manila, August 18, 1898.—Adjutant General, Washington: On the 7th instant Admiral Dewey joined me in forty-eight-hour notification to Spanish commander to remove non-combatants from city. Same date reply received expressing thanks for humane sentiments and stating that Spain was without places of refuge for non-combatants now within walled town. On 9th instant sent joint note calling attention to suffering in store for sick and non-combatants in town if it became our duty to reduce the defenses, also setting forth hopeless conditions of Spanish forces surrounded on all sides, fleet in front, no prospect of re-enforcements, and demanded surrender as due to every consideration of humanity; same date received reply admitting the situation, but stating council of defense declared request for surrender could not be granted, but offered to consult government if time was granted necessary for communication via Hong Kong. Joint note in reply declining.

"On the 13th joined with navy in attack with following result: After about half hour's accurate shelling of Spanish lines, MacArthur's brigade on right and Greene's on left, under Anderson, made vigorous attack and carried Spanish works. Loss not accurately known; about fifty in all. Behavior of troops excellent, co-operation of the navy most valuable. Troops advanced rapidly on walled city upon which white flag was shown and town capitulated. Troops occupy Malate, Binondo, Walled City, San Miguel.

"All important centers protected. Insurgents kept out. No disorder or pillage.

"MERRITT."

MERRITT FULLY INSTRUCTED.

American Commander Directed To Preserve Order in the Philippines.

Washington, August 18.—The war department today made public the order sent to General Merritt last evening regarding the occupation of the city of Manila by the American forces. The order follows:

Adjutant General's Office, Washington, August 17, 1898.—Major General Merritt, Manila, Philippines: The president directs that there must be no joint occupation with the insurgents. The United States, in the possession of Manila city, Manila bay and harbor, must preserve the peace and protect persons and property within the city occupied by their military and naval forces. The insurgents and all others must recognize the military occupation and authority of the United States and the cessation of hostilities proclaimed by the president. Use whatever means in your judgment are necessary to this end. All in well-abiding people must be treated alike.

By order of the secretary of war:
H. C. CORBIN,
Adjutant General.

SCHEME OF GOVERNMENT READY

Merritt Issues a Proclamation for the Control of Islands.

New York, August 18.—A special dispatch to The World from Manila, August 14th, via Hong Kong today, says that General Merritt has prepared a proclamation to the natives which provides a scheme of government for Manila and the surrounding territory and other island places in our possession, the chief points of which are;

Rigid protection to all in personal religion.

Municipal laws, tribunals and local institutions for punishment of crime to remain until further notice, except where incompatible with military rule, subject to the supervision of the American general.

Provost marshal and sub-provost to be appointed with power to arrest civil as well as military offenders.

Trade for neutral nations.

Public property to be rigorously protected.

No interfering with the people, so long as they preserve peace.

General Merritt occupies the governor's palace.

IDAHO REPUBLICANS NOMINATE

Full State Ticket Compiled by the State Convention.

Boise, Idaho, August 18.—The republican state convention today nominated the following ticket: A. B. Moss, of Canyon City, for governor; J. F. Hunt, of Bannock, for lieutenant governor; R. S. Bragaw, of Kootenai, for secretary of state; Frank T. Wyman, of Ada, for attorney general.

The platform reaffirms the indorsement of the St. Louis platform.

The financial plank says:

"We heartily indorse the financial policy of the republican party as the same has been applied to the agreement of the financial affairs of the government."

Continuing, the platform says:

"We congratulate the nation upon the successful issues of the war with Spain, prosecuted under the direction of William McKinley, commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, with the support of the brave volunteers of both land and sea.

"We declare our hearty approval of the terms demanded of Spain by the president as the condition of restored peace, and we declare our full and complete confidence in the patriotism and ability of the republican administration to make just and wise provisions touching the government and control of our newly acquired territory as will best accord with the policy of our government and the best interests of all the people."

Will Restore Thomas's Home.

San Francisco, August 18.—The investigation on foot by General Miller in the case of Thomas, the negro who was assaulted and whose home was partly demolished by Tennessee volunteers on Monday morning, is progressing. The regiment will at its own expense repair the damage done to the Thomas house.

Minneapolis at League Island.

Philadelphia, August 18.—The United States cruiser Minneapolis arrived at League Island navy yard today. Tomorrow the cruiser will be docked, preparatory to being overhauled.

Colored Missionaries to Cuba.

Frankfort, Ky., August 18.—The general association of colored Baptists of Kentucky, in session here, today adopted resolutions favoring the sending of colored missionaries to Cuba, Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii.

Transport Leaves Santiago.

Washington, August 18.—Surgeon Sternberg received the following today: "Santiago de Cuba, August 17.—Surgeon General, Washington—Catania left for Montauk Point; all bedding should be burned; cots might be saved; ship should be sent back for more patients of same class. Yale arrived yesterday and supplies landed. Cable what else I may need. No more doctors or nurses wanted."

FULL BOND ISSUE WILL BE MADE

End of the War Will Not Make the Loan Less Than $200,000,000.

New York, August 18.—Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Vanderlip, who has heard suggestions from different directions about the possibility of limiting the issue of bonds to an amount below $200,000,000, the full issue authorized, the idea of the suggestors being that the termination of the war removed the necessity for more money than will be provided by the customs and enlarged internal revenue receipts, smiled when he was asked about the possibility of adopting the suggestion, says the Washington correspondent of The Times.

"It is a very pretty suggestion," Mr. Vanderlip said. "But I do not believe it will be adopted. The treasury has already accepted the loan and agreed to furnish the bonds provided for the subscribers. It is true that there will be less pressing need for mony, as the closing of the war will remove the necessity. Some large expenses already incurred must be met and some will continue for a while after hostilities are interrupted."

The report of the treasury putting the expenditures on account of the war at about $150,000,000 since the hostilities began are not considered as covering all the exoenses on account of the war, but simply those items in the treasury statements that are charged up directly to the war and navy departments.

SPANIARDS RENEW THE ATTACK

Four American Soldiers Killed and Four Wounded.

New York, August 18.—A dispatch to The Herald from Camp Dewey, August 6th, via Hong Kong, says that the Spaniards renewed the attack on the American outworks last night. The trenches were occupied by a battalion each of the Fourteenth and Twenty-third regiments and the Nebraska volunteers, the latter holding the extreme right, and a company of regulars the extreme left.

They returned the Spanish fire, the battle lasting half an hour.

The American list of the killed was:

F. S. Howell, private, company D, Fourteenth regular infantry.

McCana, private, company C, Fourteenth regular infantry.

C. Saur, private, company F, Twenty-third regular infantry.

There were eleven wounded, four of them seriously, as follows:

Claud F. Head, company G, First Nebraska, shot in abdomen.

D. J. O'Connor, private, company D, Fourteenth infantry, shot in the thigh.

Clinton Lambert, company E, Fourteenth infantry, shot in the chest.

Lucius Snow, company D, Fourteenth infantry, shot in the leg.

Corporal Ernest Dozier, of the signal corps, has been promoted to a sergeant by General Green for distinguished gallantry on the field during the heavy artillery fire last night. A telegraph line in the trenches was broken and Dozier repaired it with great quickness, enabling the Americans to communicate with headquarters at a critical moment.

LAWYERS CONSUME ENTIRE DAY

Third Virginia Regiment Courtmartial Drawing to a Close.

Washington, August 18.—The entire time of the courtmartial in the Third Virginia case at Camp Alger today was consumed by arguments of attorneys. Mr. Moore and Attorney General Montague, of Virginia, appeared for Colonel Nalle and Brigadier General Gobin for General Butler.

The counsel for Colonel Nalle argued that General Butler should have his sword broken for using profane language. General Gobin in reply pointed out the military law that when an officer uses profane language the punishment is a fine of $1.

The arguments were completed at 4 o'clock and Colonels Gross, Edgerly and Duval took up in executive session the consideration of the case. Colonel Gross said he expected to leave tomorrow night to join his regiment, and the belief is that the finding of the court will be presented to General Graham before he leaves.

Major General Butler will leave Camp Alger tomorrow, going to Edgefield, S. C., but will soon return to Washington for a few days to meet with the Cuban commission. The commission, it is expected, will sail for Havana on September 5th. Three aids will go with General Butler, Captain Calhoun, and Lieutenants Hampton and Carnes. The removal of the Second division continued today. It is not known when the First division will go.

TEN CASES OF YELLOW FEVER.

Surgeons May Determine To Quarantine Key West Today.

Key West, August 18.—With the exception of the gunboat Princeton and the Monitor Miantonomoh, which have been sent to the Dry Tortugas, all the ships of the fleet have been ordered to Norfolk without delay and many have already departed. The naval base has been transferred from Key West to Norfolk.

The reason for this is the appearance of yellow fever here. There are now ten cases in the marine barracks, all the victims being marines. Forty persons in all are in the building, which is an old cigar factory, and a most rigid quarantine is being maintained. Only one of the cases is said to be serious. Whether there are any scattered cases throughout the town is not known, but this will be determined by a house an house inspection. The marine hospital and local physicians are confident that the disease will be confined to the barracks and that there is no danger of an epidemic.

The utmost precautions are being observed, however, and State Health Officer Porter, who arrived on the Mascotte today, refused to permit that steamer to leave the port on her return trip to Tampa. He will tomorrow decide whether or not a quarantine of Key West shall be declared.

Later in the evening the Mascotte, which carries an immune crew, was allowed to sail, but without any passengers.

THE FEVER IS INCREASING.

All the Hospital Ships Under Orders To Return.

Santiago de Cuba, August 18.—The Massachusetts Aid Association hospital ship Bay State is expected to arrive tonight from Guantanamo bay. Hospital supplies and nurses are much needed. Large quantities of supplies have already been distributed by Dr. E. G. Brackett, of the aid association, who arrived two weeks ago.

All the hospital ships leaving here are under orders to return, as the number of sick is too large for the present service. The fever is increasing among the remaining troops.

Four thousand Spanish troops have already been shipped and the transports Villa Donga and Estrada Panal will leave tomorrow with 3,000 more. General Toral says more transports will be needed than have been provided. Six thousand Spanish at Guantanamo bay cannot leave before the last of the month. Sickness is increasing among them.

The statement is made on good authority that General Shafter will leave on Saturday. General Wood today ordered the sale of whisky, beer and wines stopped everywhere, and provided severe penalties for infractions of the rule. Restaurant keepers are greatly depressed by this order of General Wood, which confines their sale of drinks to coffee and lemonade.

Miss Clara Barton, of the American Red Cross Society, with a large portion of her force, will leave the first of next week.

Anglo-American Understanding.

Berlin, August 18.—The Hamburgische Correspondence regards the appointment of Colonel Hay to the post of secretary of state of the United States as of far-reaching importance as indicating an Anglo-American understanding and co-operation in far eastern affairs.

SAGASTO NOMINATES HIS COMMISSIONERS

Continued from First Page.

in the United States. He conducted the negotiations with such foresight and consideration that the Madrid cabinet has been able gradually to accustom the populace to the inevitable sacrifices by the outcome of the war.

"For this reason the mere fact that absolute cession of the Philippines was not expressly stated in the protocol by no means should be regarded as excluding that possibility or at least some approximation to the growing demands of the American people. The prospect of a partition of China is likely to confirm this tendency of the American people.

"The United States are deeply interested from a commercial and industrial standpoint in the future of east Asia. They have the most favorable geographical situation of all the great manfacturing countries competing there and it is argued that such an enterprising, energetic people will not willingly forego the present opportunity of securing a footing in those seas which will enable them to establish large mercantile emporiums similar to those already possessed by the English on the mainland, and which other states are about to found. This consideration is expected to have weight in the final decision of the Philippines question.

"There is a suspicion here that the meeting of the peace commission in Paris was intentionally delayed to enable the preparation and formation of public opinion in Spain to accept America's new colonizing role to its full extent.

"The papers generally expect the Russian attitude will prove an important factor in the situation. The German press has raised the bogie of intervention talk. Of the United States sounding the European powers on the question of annexation nothing is known here of such feeling and it may be taken as granted that the United States has done and will do nothing of the kind. America has already given indications that she would unhesitatingly resent interference without waiting to count the costs. It is recognized that the American is a very different sort of a man from the Turk, for example, and might, if an attempt was made to intimidate, suddenly transfer the conflict from the diplomatic sphere to one in which it would be extremely difficult to maintain either a concert of the powers or an East Asian dreibund.

"Moreover, any such interference would only hasten an Anglo-American alliance, which the powers are anxious to prevent, besides giving the United States Japanese sympathy.

"Therefore, it is probable that the powers, distracted by actual jealousies, will hesitate to come to an open breach with what the Fremden describes as a gigantic world power whose consciousness of innate strength is immensely increased by its present victory."

WILL HAVE A POLICY IN CHINA.

English Papers Declare America's Navy Is a Power.

London, August 18.—The morning papers comment upon the proposed immense increase in the American navy.

The Standard says: "Such a fleet operating from Manila as a base would be able to exercise considerable influence upon the progress of events in Chinese waters, and added to the English China squadron and the Japanese navy, would make a mighty armament indeed."

The Standard suggests that this consideration may give Russia a pause.

The Daily Mail says: "The new programme is startling in its immensity. The American navy jumps to fourth place among the world's fleet. It will not long remain fourth, nor will it be long before the United States will have a policy in China."

Carlist Uprising Imminent.

London, August 18.—The Daily Mail's Biarritz correspondent says:

"A manifesto by Don Carlos is announced to appear shortly. The Spanish ministers assert that the pretender will not be able to find enough money to run a revolution and would be forced to postpone the seizing until next spring. There are signs, however, that Don Carlos will not wait so long. Meanwhile the Spanish government will increase its precautions to prevent any outbreak of carlism. Though the censorship will prevent the publication of the fact, it cannot keep it secret that small armed bands are appearing and disappearing daily in various parts of Spain, showing a general state of fomentation born of impatience with the present condition of things. The work of fanatical republicans and carlists is helped by the general misery and by the prevailing irritation against the government.

Not Intended To Offend America.

Berlin, August 19.—Official and leading papers display anxiety to show that the removal of Governor General Augusti from Manila was in no way intended to offend America, but was a mere act of courtesy. The Kolnische Zeitung and The Post follow the Nord Deutsche Algemeine Zeitung in declaring that Admiral Dewey approved of General Augusti's departure, but all semi-official explanations fail to explain why so much secresy was observed.

ARE WATCHING THE FAR EAST.

European Countries Wondering What America Will Do.

Paris, August 18.—The main position in the far east is attracting great attention. The Soleil says:

"The Americans will quadruple the value of the Philippines and Manila will become the rival of Hong Kong. The United States will have a preponderating situation in Chinese waters. There is no market they desire more eagerly than the Chinese, and though they have been forestalled by other powers, they will assuredly overtake their rivals by the rapidity of their progress in that region, and in the coming break-up of the Chinese empire the United States will not be content with the worst fortunes for their heritage."

The Temps, while congratulating France upon the role of peacemaker, recognizes the fact that it is not always a good thing to put a finger between the hammer and the anvil. The Temps says:

"The United States will not hear a word of intervention and France has no interests in compromising herself gratuitously with a country evidently destined for a more active part in great international affairs. It would be artless to count overmuch on Spanish gratitude."

TWO DIVISIONS WILL LEAVE.

Generals McKee and Sanger Are Ordered To Move Camp.

Chickamauga National Military Park, Ga., August 18.—This afternoon General Breckinridge, acting under instructions from Washington, issued orders to General McKee, commanding the Second division, and General Sanger, commanding the Third division, to hold their respective regiments in readiness for departure. The camp at Knoxville, Tenn., and that at Lexington, Ky., are being put in proper condition as rapidly as possible. Water pipes are being laid and all the details are expected to be ready within a few days.

It is General Breckinridge's opinion that the orders to move camp will be executed during the early part of next week. General McKee's brigade will probably march to Knoxville, a distance of 120 miles.

General Breckinridge arranged this evening for a sham battle exercise tomorrow morning, beginning at 8 o'clock. The Third division of the First corps, under General Sanger, will go out in search of the enemy, which will be the Second division of the Third corps, under General Compton.

A fund is being raised among the regiments for field day, which has been instituted by General Breckinridge to occur on the third Saturday of each month. Various prizes will be distributed among the winners in the athletic sports to be indulged in.

The First Vermont regiment, which was recently ordered back to Vermont to go into camp, will leave at 8 o'clock tomorrow morning via the Southern and Norfolk and Western railway. The regiment will march to Rossville, where its trains are in readiness.

During the last day or two, including today, a large number of patients have been removed from the regular hospitals to the Sternberg reserve hospital. The work of furloughing convalescents also continues at a lively rate. A number of petitions have been circulated among the troops at Camp Thomas by privates who desired to be mustered out of the service, the purpose, it seems, being to secure a large number of signers and send the petitions to influential men to be used in securing a muster out. These petitions have resulted in arrests in two or three of the camps.

KNOCK-OUT DROPS FOR SOLDIERS

Men Are Robbed and Seek Revenge on Negro Saloon Keeper.

Jacksonville, Fla., August 18.—A number of soldiers frequenting some of the low dives in the city have been the victims of knock-out drops within the past day or two.

The sufferings of the soldiers while in this condition have been something awful, and it has taken half a dozen or more men to hold one of them while in their writhings. Robbery was the apparent motive, as none of the men had any money on them when found. The soldiers have been found in places where negro characters are to be found, and the poison was undoubtedly administered by them.

A colored saloon keeper was attacked by soldiers tonight, it being thought that he was responsible, and but for the prompt action of a provost guard would have been seriously injured. Major Harrison, provost marshal, at once took such steps as were necessary to prevent further trouble.

DAUGHTERS OF AMERICA MEET.

Next Annual Session of Association Will Be Held in Bridgeport.

Washington, August 18.—The Daughters of America closed their eighth annual session today after deciding to meet next year at Bridgeport, Conn. The reports submitted during the day showed the national council of the daughters to have organization in the thirty-six states with 27,000 members.

The following officers were installed to serve until others are chosen at the next annual convention:

National councilor, Miss J. R. Rollinson, of New Jersey; national associate councilor, Miss Jennie K. Krise, Maryland; national vice councilor, Mrs. Mary Boram, Maryland; associate national vice councilor, Mrs. Laura Southard, Virginia; national secretary, Miss Julia Tipton, Tennessee, O.; national treasurer, C. K. Campbell, McKeesport, Pa.; national conductor, Mrs. Louis Lambert, Massachusetts.

COMMISSION TO GO ON NEW YORK

Armored Cruiser Will Soon Enter the Havana Harbor.

Washington, August 18.—Admiral Sampson's flagship, the armored cruiser New York, will be the first American warship to enter the harbor of Havana since war was declared.

She will carry with her the members of the military commission appointed by the president to proceed to Havana to arrange with a similar commission to be appointed by Spain the details of the evacuation by the Spanish troops.

FALLING CORNICE KILLS MEN.

A Serious Accident at a Building in Course of Erection.

Philadelphia, August 18.—Two men were instantly killed, four probably fatally injured and two others seriously injured this afternoon by the collapse of the cornice on the new building at 475 to 477 North Fifth street. Albert Green and Thomas Lyon, the two men killed, were at work on the scaffold when the crash came. The heavy cornice carried them down and the entire weight fell on the brick layers who were at work on the pavement. The men were buried in the debris and it was some time before they were gotten out.

Cuban Army Advised To Disband.

Washington, August 18.—There have been conferences between Estrada Palma and other representatives of the Cubans with officials of the United States government relative to the Cubans and what would be done with them. Mr. Palma was advised that the United States government would not consider the question of compensation of the Cuban troops, because there was no power in the government to do so even if there was an inclination. He was told that the best thing the Cubans could do was to advise the men in arms to disband, retire to their homes and engage in peaceful pursuits. The members of the Cuban junta recognize that this is the only thing to do.

Green Must Pay for Supplies.

San Francisco, August 18.—The board of survey which has been examining the accounts of Lieutenant W. A. Green, the regimental commissary of the Twentieth Kansas, to fix the responsibility for the disappearance of certain supplies when Quartermaster Sergeant Young has just been tried for stealing, and to estimate the value of the same, has completed its report. Lieutenant Green is held financially responsible for the loss, which amounts to $108, while the criminal responsibility is fixed on Young. Green was ill in the French hospital at the time. Young's trial before a courtmartial has been finished but the re-

Underwriters Elect Officers.

Minneapolis, Minn., August 18.—Richard E. Cochran, of New York city, was chosen tonight for the presidency of the National Association of Life Underwriters, in session here. Eli D. Weeks, of Litchfield, Conn., was elected treasurer.

Among the vice presidents elected were: Clarence Angier, Atlanta; T. C. Thompson, Chattanooga; John C. Davidson, Louisville.

Ordnance for Warships.

Washington, August 18.—The ordnance bureau of the navy department today opened bids for a large amount of heavy ordnance for the warships. The aggregate of the contracts will reach about $200,000. These are for cast steel shells of the following dimensions: One thousand thirteen-inch, 1,000 twelve-inch and 600 ten-inch; also forged steel shells as follows: Three thousand eight-inch, 5,000 six-inch, 5,000 four-inch and 5,000 5-inch. With this increase of naval ordnance the navy will be well supplied with material if by any chance the present peace negotiations are not brought to a successful consummation. All the leading steel and ordnance firms bid in the competition today at prices somewhat lower than have ruled heretofore.

Fights and Wins

And Proves Itself to Be America's Greatest Medicine.

The victories by Hood's Sarsaparilla are more and greater than those of any other medicine. It attacks that strong fortification of disease, impure blood, and completely overthrows it. All germs of disease are driven from the system by its power, and every function of the body is restored to healthy action. Hood's Sarsaparilla is your defense against disease, because it makes and keeps the blood pure.

Today Buy and Begin to Take

Hood's Sarsaparilla.

America's Greatest Medicine. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Hood's Pills are the best after-dinner pills, aid digestion. 25c.

Doctors Failed.



"In August, 1893, I was attacked by neuralgia and nervous prostration. For six months I was confined to my room and most of the time to my bed. Five doctors were consulted without results. Dr. Miles' Nervine and Nerve and Liver Pills cured me. Today I am well and strong."

Rev W. H. Sarff, Union City, Ind.

DR. MILES' Restorative Nervine

is sold by all druggists on guarantee, first bottle benefits or money back. Book on heart and nerves sent free. Dr. Miles Medical Company, Elkhart, Ind.

HESLEP'S DEATH BECOMES INVOLVED

He Was Shot Down by a Jealous Husband

WHO CLAIMED PROVOCATION

Mrs. Burns Denies All of Her Husband's Charges.

THERE IS GREAT SYMPATHY FOR HESLEP

It Is Believed That There Was Someone Else Behind the Crime, Who Urged on the Husband.

Brunswick, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—The killing of Engineer Heslep one week ago by Section Apprentice Burns has been given a new and sensational turn by the statements accredited to Mrs. Burns.

Mrs. Burns is the wife of the dead man's slayer. The statements which were ascribed to her denied in toto the charges made by Burns against the chasity of his wife in connection with Engineer Heslep.

Mrs. Burns told in a straightforward manner the story of the tragedy which has blighted her own and her children's life, sent her husband to jail a murderer, and caused one man to fill a grave.

"I will tell you all I know," said Mrs. Burns, "and God can judge of its truth. I did not read the statement my husband made, but every cruel word was read to me and has burned its way it seems into every fiber of my body. So unjust and so untrue was the statement that I trust he may yet become himself again and tell the truth to correct it. When the engineer's train came up that morning it stopped at the station. After about fifteen minutes the engine came on to the carhouse over there, and in about five minutes the engineer came up to the gate and asked for a drink of water. I was sitting on the front porch and got up to get the water. He spoke of having had the fever and said it made him very thirsty. As I walked in the door I noticed the engineer coming in the gate. The front door was open and as I walked through the room I saw some of the children's things lying on the floor in plain view. I stooped to pick them up so that he could not see them and on looking up saw that the engineer had followed me in the room and was still talking about his sickness. Just as I was straightening up I heard a loud report, and the engineer, exclaiming 'Oh!' placed his hand on his hip and ran out of the front door. I was terribly scared and did not know at first what was the matter. When I heard more shooting I was scared and ran out of the house to the woods and staid there, sitting on the ground and scared so bad I could not move. As soon as I could walk I came back to the house and called to my husband. He came out of the front door and was looking terrible. He had a small stick about one yard long and inch thick in his hand. He struck me with this and said he intended to kill me. I begged him to kill me then and end my misery. He went off without shooting more and I returned to my children in the house. He has always been close with me and would not allow me the privileges of a married woman. He seemed afraid for me to go anywhere and was jealous-like of my movements. We have lived here about two months and before coming here lived at Hazelhurst and in Emanuel county.

"I did not do wrong and will face my God with that statement."

Mrs. Burns said further:

"I never saw the man my husband shot but once before, and that was about two weeks before the last time. We were all down with the fever and the engineer came to the door and asked about all of us and how we were getting along. He was an entire stranger to me."

There is a sensational feature to this killing of engineer Heslep which is now for the first time beginning to show up, and it is liable to get some one in serious trouble before the matter is out of the courts. It seems that stories are being freely circulated that a man who had a grudge of his own against Heslep concocted a plan to put Burns in a bad humor against the man he afterwards killed, and even went so far as to tell Burns of Heslep's being at his home and giving Burns a pistol to go to the house with. This feature of the case is being fully investigated, and if the rumors prove true, it may yet be proven that whatever Heslep's connection with Mrs. Burns was, he was after all made the victim of another man's personal ill will. The railroad people are wrought up over the killing of Heslep, and in addition to that, Masons and other secret orders are at work and determined to clear up the mystery surrounding Heslep's shooting. They will clear his memory of the damaging charge of despoiling a man's home if they become convinced that such a charge is not true. Burns's friends are sticking to him and placing the utmost confidence in the story he gave out the night of the tragedy, and say they will see that he gets justice.

The statement made by Burns at the time of the killing was in effect that he accidentally found Heslep and Mrs. Burns on his bed in a compromising position and became so crazed at the sight he shot him. Witnesses who saw Heslep running immediately after the first shot was fired corroborate Mrs. Burns's testimony in so far as their statements go.

GRAPPLING WITH A BURGLAR.

A Bold Attempt To Rob the Mayor of Waynesboro.

Waynesboro, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—A very bold attempt was made here last night about 2 o'clock to rob the house of Mayor Simeon Bell. The burglar entered the house through the backdoor. He first went to the dining room, where he found the abundant store of silver ware, but not being satisfied to get off with this, he went on a tour through the house, carefully arranging doors and chairs in such a manner that if he was discovered that he could escape quickly. He wandered to the bedroom of Mr. Bell, and there, with a dark lantern, examined his dresser and pocketed a fine gold watch. He made noise enough to wake Mr. Bell, who at once reached for his gun, but failed to find it. Thus he was left to grapple with the burglar, which he did unhesitatingly with the result that the burglar wrenched himself from the mayor's grip and escaped. Bloodhounds were sent for at once to track the thief.

HOUSH BADLY WANTED.

A Shipwrecked Man Has a Worse Danger To Face.

Waycross, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—Zachary Paul Housh, the young seaman who claimed to have been shipwrecked two hundred miles off the coast of Brazil on June 12th and spent last Friday and Saturday here, is wanted by the Philadelphia Fidelity Trust Company upon a charge of absconding from Jacksonville, Fla., five or six years ago with about $3,000 of money belonging to the Armour Packing Company. He left here last Saturday night ostensibly for Jacksonville, having received by telegraph, so he said, $10 from relatives in that place. A reward of $100 is offered for his apprehension.

Sheriff Brookshere's Chase.

Dahlonega, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—Sheriff Brookshere, Will Rice and others comprising a posse started after midnight Tuesday for the home of Arveta Sullens, four miles east of Dahlonega, who is charged with assault with intent to kill Frank W. Crisson over a month ago. When the posse got to the house they discovered Sullens had a bed of quilts, with an umbrella up, on a hill 300 yards off. Sullens got up and ran off, the posse after him, but he got to Chestatee river and crossed it before the officers could overtake him. This is the second time he has escaped from his pursuers.

FIGHTING FOR BIG FEES.

The Eagle and Phenix Goes Into the Federal Court.

Columbus, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—G. E. Thomas, Jr., one of the attorneys in the Eagle and Phenix case, today filed in the federal court a bill of exceptions to certain rulings of Special Master Peabody.

The exceptions were filed in behalf of Mrs. Frances M. Warnock, one of the savings bank's depositors, "and other depositors as a class." Briefly, the exceptions made to the report are as follows: The special master did not designate who were to pay the fees, but Attorney Thomas contends that they should not come out of the money due the depositor. The position taken is that Mrs. Warnock and other depositors were not represented at the occasion at which an agreement regarding certain fees were reached; that the persons present had no right to make pledges where her interests were involved. The finding of the master in these cases is objected to as "illegal and unequitable." The petitioner thinks that the master erred in not allowing G. E. Thomas, Jr., fees, recounts his services, claiming that he represented the depositors as a class, and thinks that he should get $1,250. Colonel Thomas originally asked for $2,500.

Paying the trustee or Attorney L. F. Garrard out of the depositors' money is objected to. Special Master Wimbish being quoted to show that under his decision the depositors were to get the "full amount of their claims." The point is urged that the receivers should not receive exceeding $30,000, that it was the understanding that the appointment of more than one receiver would not incur additional expense, that the personal liability of the receivers was protected by the court.

J. A. Cotton, of Thomaston, representing depositors, also affixed his signature to this paper.

THIRD GEORGIA IS ANXIOUS.

The Volunteers Do Not Want To Be Mustered Out.

Griffin, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—The officers and men at Camp Northen are evidently entertaining grave fears of being mustered out of service, now that peace has been declared.

Although every item is closely guarded against the newspapers, it is known that a called meeting of every commissioned officer in camp was held at Colonel Candler's quarters at 12 o'clock last night to discuss the proper course to pursue to prevent the disbanding of the regiment.

What was done at this meeting could not be learned, but it is known that Colonel Candler was in communication with the war department all day and that recruits were being rushed to the camp as rapidly as possible.

Many private consultations between the colonel and officers were held during the day.

LONG DISTANCE TALKING.

That Is One of the Joys Ahead of the People of Newnan.

Newnan, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—It will be only a short time before the people of Newnan and others living along this line will be in position to talk directly with their friends in Kansas City, Omaha, Minneapolis and New York. Mr. H. W. Buxton, Jr., of New York, has been here for several weeks superintending the reconstruction of the telephone line from Atlanta to Montgomery. The long distance people are constructing a line from Nashville to Montgomery, and when this line is reconstructed and completed to Montgomery it will make connection with the long distance lines and furnish means of direct communication with the west and east and the points mentioned above.

TO DEVELOP RABUN COUNTY.

Athens Capitalists Undertake an Important Work.

Athens, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—A party of Athens citizens are now applying for a charter in Rabun county, under which they propose in the coming years to magnificently develop all the property in and around Tallulah Falls.

This company consists of Messrs. David C. Barrow, Jr., W. L. Childs, R. L. Moss, Jr., J. D. Moss, W. L. Moss and Emmet J. Bondurant, all citizens of Athens, and owners of four of the beautiful falls at Tallulah.

Hon. S. T. Blalock for Senator.

Griffin, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—The nominating convention of the twenty-sixth senatorial district met in the office of Colonel W. E. H. Searcy, Jr., at 12 o'clock. The convention was organized by electing Colonel W. E. H. Searcy, Jr., chairman, and S. B. Sawtell, secretary.

The secretary was instructed to secure a list of the counties and the roll call showed the following present:

Spalding County—W. E. H. Searcy, Jr., Joseph D. Boyd, Jr., S. B. Sawtell and W. T. Coppedge.

Fayette County—Dr. J. E. Tucker, J. J. Haynes, Dr. N. W. Gable, R. W. Lynch, G. G. Grant, J. R. Goodman, T. C. Malone, J. H. Spurlin, W. J. Sams, G. W. Clark and S. Boykin.

Butts County—W. F. Huddleston and R. D. Oglietree.

Hon. S. T. Blalock was nominated.

Political Smash in Nashville.

Nashville, Tenn., August 18.—(Special.)—The long-expected shake up in police and other departments came today, and was even more sweeping than was anticipated. Lieutenant Henry Turra was made chief of police, vice Sidebottom, who was made detective. There were a half dozen minor changes in the police department. Dr. R. E. Fort was made superintendent of the city hospital, Ferd Kuhn secretary of the board of public works, and Will Leftwich city engineer. Colonel A. S. Colyar, who had attempted to save Sidebottom's scalp by getting up an indignation meeting, became very indignant over the change, and announced his candidacy for the state senate with a view to changing the city charter.

Military Camp on Jekyl.

Brunswick, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—Brunswick or Jekyl Island is to have another camp of soldiers and they will begin to arrive within the next few days. Colonel Burgwyn today received telegrams regarding them. His orders were to inspect Jekyl Island and report on same for a camp, which at first is to contain about five hundred soldiers. He left at once for Jekyl and will go over that ground thoroughly.

The Weed in the Cotton.

Leesburg, Ga., August 13.—(Special.)—The rains still continue and the cotton crop is fast going up. Wet weather rust is getting to be general all over the county. The weed has grown so large in the bottom places that the fruit has rotted and when the best cotton is usually made the yield is below 50 per cent.

Blind Tigers Bound Over.

Columbus, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—Robert Dunn, colored of Bullochville, was bound over today charged with running a blind tiger, and Isaac Baldwin, colored, of Butler, was brought in charged with moonshining. Lightning burned out several telephones and severely shocked several persons on Rose Hill today.

An Incendiary Fire.

Columbus, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—The residence on Front street occupied by S. T. Pinkston, and owned by Mike Haiden, of Macon, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning. Mr. Pinkston is satisfied that the fire was incendiary in its nature.

MACON DISPLAYED IN PARAGRAPHS

Grand Jury Adjourned After a Four Days' Session.

IT FOUND MANY FELONY BILLS

Abner Taylor Will Be Put on Trial on Monday Next.

THE INSANE PLEA WILL BE USED

Deserters To Be Returned to Chickamauga—Mrs. Carr's Funeral. General News.

Macon, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—The grand jury adjourned at 1:30 o'clock, having been in session four days. The jury found a number of felony bills, and quite an array of bills for misdemeanor. Being a special grand jury the jury made no general presentments, and were discharged in prompt order with the thanks of the court when they had completed the business before them. When the jury organized Monday Colonel William H. Ross was chosen foreman, but he had to leave the city yesterday and Colonel R. E. Park was chosen foreman. The principal case investigated by the grand jury was that against Abner Taylor, charged with the murder of his wife. A true bill was found and he will be tried next Monday. Taylor was not able to employ counsel, and Judge Felton appointed Messrs. Dupont Guerry, George S. Jones and Charles H. Hall, Jr., to defend him. It is understood that a plea of insanity will be offered in behalf of the defense. So far as is known only felony cases will be tried next week. None of the misdemeanor cases will be heard.

Soldiers To Return.

Regimental Adjutant Miller White, Corporal Herrington and Private J. C. Plunkett, all citizens of Macon, arrived in the city this morning from Chickamauga as a detail to carry back to Chickamauga the fifteen soldiers who were arrested in Macon a week ago for leaving camp at Chickamauga without permission. For about four days the soldiers were kept imprisoned in the city barracks, but since Monday they have been under guard at the armory of the Macon Hussars. It is not known what punishment will be imposed on the soldiers when they return to camp, but they will be fined and forced to do extra work.

Mrs. Carr's Funeral.

The funeral services of Mrs. E. W. Carr were held this morning from the residence of Mrs. Shinholser, the mother of the deceased. There was a large attendance of mourners. Rev. W. A. Nelson officiated. The pallbearers were Messrs. John R. Gantt, C. H. Peete, J. R. L. Smith, J. W. Markham, George R. Cherry and W. D. Nottingham. The husband of the deceased, was in Chicago at the time of his wife's death. He arrived in Macon this morning to attend the funeral.

Newsy Notes.

Ex-Senator Leon Wilson, of Waycross, was in the city today on legal business. Mr. Wilson is one of the ablest lawyers in this section of the state, a political leader and has represented his county and district in the house and senate of the Georgia legislature.

After sixteen years of efficient and faithful work as organist of St. Joseph's Catholic church, Professor J. G. Weisz has resigned the position.

Mr. and Mrs. Cecil Morgan have gone on a visit to North Carolina.

Hon. T. E. Massengale, of Warren, one of the most popular men in east Georgia, is in the city today.

Mrs. Church Berryman has gone to Selma, Ala., on a visit.

Mr. J. E. Dunwody, of Atlanta, is in Macon.

Several Macon generals have gone to the interstate tournament at Warm Springs.

Mr. James R. Hicks, who was so severely injured a short time ago in trying to stop a runaway horse, is now on the way to recovery.

The prospects are very bright for the construction of a new boat to ply the Ocmulgee river between Macon and Brunswick.

The International Brotherhood League of Macon will make a large shipment of supplies to the headquarters in New York tomorrow. The ladies of the league are busy today packing boxes and getting them ready for shipment. It was intended to ship the supplies yesterday, but it was impossible to get the things ready. The league has secured a number of contribution boxes and are having them placed at the different stores in the city. The boxes are made on the same order as the army canteen and are nickle-plated. They are decorated in the national colors, red, white and blue, and are very pretty. They are of the same size as the army canteen and have been made large enough to hold a large sum of money. The officers of the league report that the organization is in a flourishing condition and that they are making large shipments to the suffering people in Cuba.

Ex-Mayor Horne's Meeting.

Pursuant to the call of ex-Mayor Horne, who represents the Alcatraz asphalt, about 100 property holders met this afternoon for the purpose of appointing a committee to go to Savannah to inspect the asphalt there with a view to the use of asphalt on some of the streets of Macon.

Mr. Horne spoke at length, during which he denounced Arthur Bradley, the agent of the Warren-Scharff Asphalt Company, as a scoundrel, etc., and Mr. Horne declared that there was collusion, combination, etc., between the brick and stone men.

Recently Mr. Horne's company bid one cent lower per yard than Mr. Bradley's company to pave Macon's streets with asphalt, but no asphalt has yet been used, and Mr. Horne does not think his company has been treated right in the matter. Mr. Horne was very bitter and severe in his speech, and was particularly harsh on Mr. Bradley. He says Bradley recently went to Baltimore and represented himself as an Atlanta lawyer, in order to try and obtain some data against Alcatraz asphalt.

Mayor Price made a very conservative speech and produced the written wish of many present at the meeting for brick. The same parties had signed petitions for brick, asphalt and granite. Mayor Price said the city council had been unable to tell from the petitions what were the preferences of the property holders, since, in many cases, the same parties signed petitions for every material offered, and the mayor and council were at last thrown on their own responsibility to determine what material to use.

The meeting adjourned without appointing a committee to go to Savannah to inspect the Alcatraz asphalt in use there, and Mr. Horne said he would appoint a committee of his personal friends at his own expense to visit Savannah.

In the Interest of Hannis Taylor.

Montgomery, Ala., August 18.—(Special.)—The democratic state executive committee tonight adopted a resolution sustaining the appeal of Syd Lyons and others from the action of the first district executive committee in the matter of prescribing qualifications for voters in the approaching primary, and directed the congressional committee to call another primary election in the county to be participated in by all legal voters who professed faith in the principles of the party and agreed to support the nominees of the convention. The district committee's action was overruled by a vote of 14 to 3. The district committee is required simply to prescribe the same qualification as was adopted in the state primaries. The result is essentially a victory for Hon. Hannis Taylor, of Mobile, who is a candidate for nomination to congress in the first district in opposition to Hon. George Washington Taylor, the incumbent, who has served one term.

POPULISTS BREAK IN TENNESSEE

Continued from First Page.

of the people of any Spanish colonies who co-operated with our forces against our enemy in the late war. We are unalterably opposed to the assumption by this government of any portion of the debts of Spain incurred in maintaining her sovereignty in Cuba and to the imposition of any portion thereof upon the people of that island."

The platform concludes:

"We favor the immediate extension of the contract labor laws of the United States to the Hawaiian islands and all further territory that may hereafter be annexed to the United States. We are opposed to the employment of convict labor in competition with free labor, and favor the passage of a law by the congress of the United States confining the sale of goods or merchandise made by convicts labor to the state or territory in which they are produced."

Among other things the platform says:

"We denounce the persistent and long-continued efforts of the present secretary of war to prevent the improvement of the public harbor of San Pedro and his persistent efforts to divert the sums of money appropriated by congress for that purpose to the improvement of the private harbor of the Southern Pacific Company at Santa Monica, Cal."

CLAYTON RENOMINATED.

The Third Alabama District Stands Squarely Up to Chicago Platform.

Union Springs, Ala., August 18.—(Special.)—The democratic convention for the third congressional district of Alabama was held here today. Hon. H. D. Clayton was unanimously renominated.

The convention reindorsed the platform adopted at Chicago in 1896, and indorsed W. J. Bryan. It declared in favor of the retention of Porto Rico and called for the carrying out of the resolution passed by congress under which the United States intervened in Cuba. It declared against any colonial schemes being engrafted on our system of government. It favored the retention of coaling stations in the Philippines and elsewhere. It reaffirmed its faith in the Monroe doctrine. It condemned the republican party for the inequalities and injustices committed in the passage of the war revenue law, and also for not engrafting on said law the income tax, the issue of treasury notes and the coinage of all the silver seignorage, instead of authorizing the issue of millions of bonds. It favored a reasonable and substantial increase in our navy, and it declared against a large standing army. It adopted resolutions highly complimentry to Wheeler, Hobson and Captain B. T. Clayton, who is a brother of our present representative in congress, and it passed resolutions highly complimentary and eulogistic of Hon. H. D. Clayton and commended his entire course in congress. It declared in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua canal.

CHATTAHOOCHEE'S POLITICS.

The Democrats To Make an Effort To Oust the Populists.

Columbus, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—Chattahoochee county is to have another hot political fight this year. Chattahoochee is the county just to the south of Muscogee, and has been a populist stronghold. The negroes in the county outnumber the whites, and this too largely accounted for the strength of the populist party there in the past. Two years ago the democrats wrested the county away from the combined enemy. The great race was between Dr. F. M. Gordy, democrat, against W. H. Bagley, populist, for ordinary. Dr. Gordy won. The democrats propose to retain their supremacy in the county, and this will lead to another strong fight this fall.

Mr. W. H. Bagley, the ex-sheriff, is the populist leader in the county. He is the populist nominee for the legislature this time, while Mr. Thomas M. Adams is the democratic contestant for the office. It will be quite a warm race.

WILL BE NO REPUBLICAN TICKET

Texas State Convention Indorses the McKinley Administration.

Fort Worth, Tex., August 18.—The state republican convention wound up its work this evening and adjourned. State Chairman E. H. R. Green was re-elected by acclamation. The recommendation of the platform committee that there be no state ticket, was adopted after a stormy debate.

The platform urges immediate construction of the Nicaragua canal; approves the annexation of Hawaii and Porto Rico; favors a stable government in Cuba and leaves the rest to the wisdom of the administration.

The president is commended and indorsed for his every act from his inauguration until now. The state democracy is rebuked for declaring for partial expansion and opposing an increase in the army and navy. The terms of peace are commended.

Habersham Populists Meet.

Demorest, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—The populist party of Habersham county met here in mass convention today and put up the following county ticket: For clerk of the superior court, Tom Goode; for sheriff, Owen Hardy; for treasurer, William Walker; for tax collector, I. B. Halsey; for tax receiver, Marcus Ivy; for surveyor, J. W. Wike.

Republicans Will Nominate Metcalf.

Oakland, Cal., August 18.—The republican primaries in Alameda county have virtually decided the congressional contest in the third district of California. Delegates pledged to Victor H. Metcalf have been chosen in five of the six assembly districts. This insures his nomination and the defeat of Congressman Hilborn, his only opponent.

Colonel Spinks for the Legislature.

Dallas, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—The democrats of Paulding met in convention today and nominated Colonel W. E. Spinks for the legislature and a ticket for county officers.

Hinshave Defeats Haines.

Tecumseh, Neb., August 18.—The republicans of the fourth Nebraska district have nominated F. H. Hinshave, of Jefferson county, for congress. E. J. Hainer, who formerly represented the district, was defeated.

Gardner for Congress.

Atlantic City, N. J., August 18.—The second district republican congressional convention renominated John J. Gardner for congress.

Democrats Select Baily.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 18.—Leon O. Baily was today nominated for congress by the democrats of this, the seventh district. Mr. Baily had no opponent.

Whitesides a Republican Nominee.

New Albany, Ind., August 18.—Republicans of the third district today nominated Mayor L. F. Whitesides, of Jeffersonville, for congress.

Democrats Nominate Hubbard.

Richmond, Va., August 18.—The tenth district republicans, in convention at Staunton, have nominated Colonel B. T. Hubbard, of Buckingham county, for congress.

Southard Nominated.

Toledo, O., August 18.—The republican congressional convention, ninth district, unanimously renominated Hon. James H. Southard for representative today.

Democrats Nominate Barnes.

Peoria, Ill., August 18.—The democrats of the fourth district today nominated Charles F. Barnes, of Peoria, for congress. He had no opposition.

WHY THEY SELECT SAPELO ISLAND

Northwest People Think It Is the Ideal Place.

AND THEY WILL SETTLE THERE

Editor Stevenson Talks About the Plans of the Colony.

THEY ARE UNIQUE IN SOME RESPECTS

Colonists Will Impart Practical Business Ideas to Their Daily Work. New Ideas and Methods.

Brunswick, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—James Garrard Stevenson, editor of The Individual, a Chicago publication, arrived in the city last night from Sapelo island, where he has spent several weeks perfecting plans for the colony which he intends to settle on Sapelo during the early fall months. Mention of this proposed colony was made in these dispatches several days ago and it is one that will attract the attention of a large portion of those who believe in an ideal home life as well as of those who are skeptical of the results of such. The ideas embodied in Mr. Stevenson's plans are unique in some respects, but if carried to a successful fulfillment will make Sapelo one of the most charming and ideal retreats in America. His views are modestly expressed, but I have secured a clear idea of his intentions and here quote much of his conversation on the subject.

"On Sapelo island, in sight and sound of the sea, amid scenes of sylvan beauty, of quietness and peace, an ideal colony seeks a home. Its material life, nourished by the generous yield of a kindly soil, under careful and intelligent cultivation; its intellectual life, nourished by the best thoughts of education, from the kindergarten upward, including industrial training, thorough school, and library and lyceum; its spiritual life, nourished by the highest ideals of culture, under the inspiration and usefulness of characters grown strong in the service of humanity, its powers and influence will be far-reaching. A colony is a society in miniature. To the degree it pulsates with the larger life of the world it is healthful, vigorous and strong. The need that our civilization has created for a simpler and more natural life is the fundamental basis for the present colony movement toward your Georgia seacoast. The impulse toward a freer and fuller life is the force of new ideals stirring in the hearts of men; it is the dawning of a new degree of culture, which, in Emerson's words, will 'revolutionize the entire system of human pursuits.' This revolution will be accomplished, not through mechanical force from without, but by spiritual power from within. In the spirit of universal sympathy, tolerance and love, this colony was conceived.

Will Make the Island Blossom.

"Those who have the deepest interest in its welfare have been at work for many months to make the way perfect for those we are to bring to their new homes. In the island we find that which we desire as far as nature could do. It only requires the hand of man to develop it and make it, literally speaking, blossom like the rose. In this work our people will not be found wanting. Sapelo is situated about thirty miles from Brunswick and about forty miles from Savannah. It is twelve miles in length and about three and one-half in breadth. It contains, exclusive of tide lands, about 20,000 acres of as fertile land as can be found anywhere in the south. In the days before the war it was the beautiful home of people of culture and wealth who gathered large revenues from the cultivation of sea island cotton and sugar cane. Everything can be grown in the soil except wheat and the fruit of the tropics. It is the natural home of the sea island cotton and this product the colonists will raise extensively. The island, from an aesthetic point of view, is no less attractive than from its physical aspect. The great pine woods and noble groves of live oaks that spread their welcome shade around are a constant source of satisfaction and delight. The soft and palmy air of the south, which has made her climate the wonder and envy of less favored sections, is enjoyed at the best on this island. The natural beauty and great productiveness, the healthfulness of Sapelo, and its artesian water have united in making it an ideal home, and we will find there the place we have been looking for to establish ourselves."

Kindness and Brotherly Love.

The movement of this colony to Georgia will mean than an island will be turned over to a people who believe in an ideal life as secured through imparting practical business ideas to their daily work, but at the same time tempering all that they do with the milk of human kindness and brotherly love. It will mean the introduction of new ideas and new methods in the land where for years conservatism has ruled with an iron hand, and will be a factor in bringing out the wealth of the soil and infusing new life in the people. The colonists will prove a valuable addition to this section and they will be gladly welcomed. It is but the continuation of the tide of immigration which has been turned this way and each taste of the sweets of the southland but serves to increase the desire of those that come among us to have their brethren in the far northwest join them in the land of veritable milk and honey, where crops are raised on the same land four times each year and blizzards never drift the snow on the doorsill.

THE TENTH VOLUNTEERS.

The Colored Regiment Is Presented with a Fine Stand of Colors.

Augusta, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—This was the biggest day the Tenth immune regiment (colored) and Camp Dyer have known since their organization. There was a formal presentation of the regimental colors and speech-making galore. Colonel Jones threw Camp Dyer open to the public this afternoon, and thousands of colored citizens and some whites strolled through the camp, watched the formation of the regiment for the formalities of the evening, and then attended the public exercises. Rev. J. W. White, a prominent negro preacher and editor of The Georgia Baptist, was master of ceremonies. He had been at the head of the movement which secured the handsome colors for the regiment. The principal address was delivered by Rev. Charles T. Walker, who has the reputation of being the Black Spurgeon. He made a patriotic address, emphasizing the prominent and honorable part borne by the negro troops in the fighting in the Santiago campaign. He declared the negro had certainly earned his citizenship in this country, for he fought with the patriots in the revolutionary war, and on both sides in the civil war. The beautiful silk flag was formally presented to the color bearer by Lucy C. Laney, principal of the Haines normal and industrial institute, one of Augusta's leading schools. It was received by Chaplain Carroll, of the Tenth regiment, who declared the soldiers would honor, cherish and defend it with their lives, and never allow its folds to trail in the dust. If they should be sent to Santiago, Porto Rico or the Philippines, they would give a good account of themselves, and either bring back the flag in honor or it would float above their dead bodies. The regiment is fully equipped, well disciplined and drilled, with a seasoned and experienced army officer at its head, and they are much in hopes that they will be given actual service in one of the islands we have taken from Spain.

PRICES GO TO PIECES
ON ALL
Summer Shoes
BUT QUALITY REMAINS THE SAME.

No change in quality but big difference in price on Ladies' and Misses' Tan Shoes and Oxfords.
No change in quality but big difference in price on Misses' and Children's Tan Slippers.
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Recollect that now is the time for Bargains, as the Great Sacrifice Sale of our entire line of Summer Shoes is nearing the end.

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HOT WEATHER FOODS

should be light, dainty and nutritious, and cereals and farinaceous foods of all kinds are especially adapted for it. Many delicious breakfast, lunch and dinner dishes can be made from our high grade oat flakes, oatmeal, wheatlet, and cream of wheat, rice, sago, tapioca, macaroni, spaghetti, herring, arrow root, etc., etc.

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We loan the cheapest money offered in Atlanta, but want as security choice improved property in desirable locations.
Over $1,000,000.00 Invested for Our Clients. See Us.

NECROLOGICAL.

Hon. John Turner Milner, of Alabama, Passes Away.

Birmingham, Ala., August 18.—(Special.) Ex-State Senator John Turner Milner, president of the Milner Coal and Railroad Company at New Castle, ten miles above here, died suddenly at his home there this morning of paralysis. He was the wealthiest man in this (Jefferson) county. He was born in Pike county, Georgia, in 1826, and attended the University of Georgia at the age of seventeen. He studied civil engineering under George Hazlehurst, and was prominent in the construction of part of the railroad between Macon and Columbus, Ga. In 1852 he went to California and engaged in gold mining, returning to Georgia in 1855, afterwards moving to Alabama. In 1858 he surveyed and located the railroad under a commission by Governor Moore, by an act of the legislature, known as the South and North Alabama railroad, which is now a part of the Louisville and Nashville system, connecting the navigable waters of Alabama and Tennessee. He was elected twice as senator from this county. He leaves a wife and three children.

Mrs. Evelyn Kell Spalding.

Griffin, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—Mrs. Evelyn Kell Spalding, widow of Colonel Charles Spalding and sister of Captain John McIntosh Kell, died at 11 o'clock at her residence near Sunny Side. Her funeral services will be held in Darien, Ga., and her remains interred by the side of her husband in the beautiful cemetery near that city and given to the city by Colonel Spalding, the consecration services for the same being held by the late Bishop Beckwith and the citizens of Darien. The land was a portion of the estate of his inheritance from his father, Hon. Thomas Spalding, for whom this county is named.

Mrs. Martha Leak Sparks.

Griffin, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—Today at noon the remains of Mrs. Martha Leak Sparks were interred at the Citizens' cemetery in this city, her death having occurred at Jolly on yesterday afternoon after an extended illness.

Mrs. Sparks, at the time of her death, was eighty-three years old and while her death was not unexpected she left her loved ones unprepared for the shock of her dissolution.

She leaves four living children to mourn her loss and cherish the memory of a loving mother. They are Mr. J. W. Sparks, Mrs. Ella Jones, Mr. Lud Sparks and Mr. William Sparks.

Buried Side by Side.

Savannah, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—This afternoon Mrs. Ruth Erwin Reid and Major Francis Welman Reid, mother and son, both of whom died Tuesday afternoon, the mother in Savannah and her son in New York, were buried in graves side by side, beneath the spreading oaks of Bonaventure cemetery. The funeral was from the Independent Presbyterian church, at which up to two weeks ago Mrs. Reid was a constant attendant all the years of her life. The two caskets were borne side by side down the large center aisle. The pastor, Rev. James G. Fair, preceding. Rev. Dr. Fair was assisted in the service by Rev. Dr. S. L. Morris, of Macon, who is temporarily filling the Independent church pulpit.

Judge William McLaughlin Dead.

Richmond, Va., August 18.—Judge William McLaughlin, judge of the Lexington judicial circuit, and rector of Washington and Lee university, died at his home in Lexington late this evening. Death was caused from a carbuncle. He was a major of artillery in the confederate army and had been on the bench for some twenty-five years. He was aged seventy years.

John Hale Is Dead.

Philadelphia, August 18.—John Hale, aged twenty-one years, of Ashland heights, Montgomery county, who last night shot and seriously wounded Ida Brown, his sweetheart, and then shot himself, died this morning. The girl will recover. The shooting was the result of a lovers' quarrel.

Mrs. E. A. Burch, Jr.

Hawkinsville, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—Mrs. E. A. Burch, Jr., of this place, died very suddenly this morning. She was formerly Miss Engram, of Cochran, Ga., and had been married only about eleven months.

Professor Duffy Dead.

New Orleans, La., August 18.—Professor John H. Duffy, one of the best known prize ring referees in the country, and who figured in many championship contests, died this afternoon.

Sir William Augustus Frazer Dead.

London, August 18.—Sir William Augustus Frazer, Bart., the author, and one of the queen's body guards for Scotland, is dead.

Dr. Zellers Dead.

Berlin, August 18.—The death of Dr. Zeller, the musical composer, is announced.

Mrs. J. H. Williams.

Columbus, Ga., August 18.—(Special)—Mrs. J. H. Williams died last night at her home eight miles west of the city.

THE MORMONS IN GEORGIA.

They Have Organized for the Work of Making Converts.

Douglasville, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—The Mormon elders are quite active in their propaganda hereabout. They recently organized what they term their G[illegible] conference, comprising a band of t[illegible] six elders, chosen from their surroun conferences. This conference, which organized last March, held its first annu meeting recently at Union, Campbell county.

These elders are mostly young men whose homes are in Utah, Idaho, Colorado, Arizona and Mexico. They have thirteen such conferences in the southern states. The others have been organized for years. These conferences comprise what they call the Southern States Mission, which has a president, Elder Ben E. Rich, whose office is at Chattanooga, Tenn. They have about 500 elders traveling in the south. These men are appointed to their labors on this wise: Previous to an elder coming here he receives a letter of inquiry from the presidency of his church if he will accept a mission; which means if he will leave home and go into some part of the world without a salary for about two years, or until his presiding elder releases him. This call may be answered either in the affirmative or negative. Then he is assigned to his field of labor. They generally go in companies to their different missions.

Between fifteen and thirty elders arrive in the south each month, while the same number return home. These men travel two by two, going from house to house visiting the people, conversing with them and leaving a small tract or pamphlet treating upon their faith. They go over a county systematically, holding services in each neighborhood they visit.

Elder C. O. Christensen, who is the president of the Georgia conference, is now laboring among the elders, visiting each pair, giving such advice and instruction as become necessary. He is assisted by the following men, who are assigned to the counties noted until such time as a thorough canvass is made:

C. O. Christensen, A. C. Candland, Atlanta.
Moses Georgensen, Isaac Hansen, Rome.
Ray Akworth, F. M. Michelson, Atlanta.
D. A. Broadbent, Lot Smith, Fairburn.
Rulon Owen, John Barrett, McDonough.
Taylor Nelson, Jeddiah Stokes, Jonesboro.
Joseph Hughes, W. M. Woolley, Lawrenceville.
Wallace Bunting, Ariel P. Cordon, Conyers.
H. F. Kimball, James F. Edliefmon, Fayetteville.
E. B. Lewis, David P. Felt, Covington.
S. D. Rogers, Dan Kimball, Marietta.
Odrin Jarvis, Elijah Mayhew, Douglasville.
G. N. Hoops, J. E. Everton, Alpharetta.
S. S. Topham, W. R. McCracken, Carrollton.
F. T. Ballam, C. A. Call, Dallas.
A. P. Kimball, Harry Payne, Buchanan.
J. W. Funk, R. Dixon, Newnan.
W. M. Everton, J. G. Pace, Monroe.

Pitts' Carminative
Aids Digestion,
Regulates the Bowels,
Cures Cholera Infantum,
Cholera Morbus,
Diarrhoea, Dysentery,
Teething Children,
And all diseases of the Stomach and Bowels. It is pleasant to the taste and
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CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 217 Dearborn st.; Great Northern Hotel.
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HOUSTON, TEX.—Bottler Bros.
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NICHOLS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building, sole Advertising Managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

ATLANTA, GA., August 19, 1898.

Traducers of the Cubans.

Those public men and newspapers that are letting preconceived notions and prejudices blind their eyes to justice to the Cubans are able to find many superficial persons to support their contention. Some of these were at Santiago and based their judgment upon the looks of Cuban soldiers who had worn out their clothes in four years' fighting for liberty and upon the actions of camp followers and others who had, in the course of their extreme privations, developed an appetite. Others have made up their minds against the Cubans because they heard they did not look pretty, and that some of them refused to help build roads when, according to their methods of fighting, the fewer roads there were the better for their cause.

An overwhelming offset to these superficial views is found in the testimony of everybody who has been thrown with the Cubans for any length of time, and by many of the army officers who know of their valor, their devotion to country and their good work.

It should be remembered that the Cubans contributed very largely to the success of the first landing made in eastern Cuba, the landing that led up to the victory at Santiago. Commander McCalla, of the Marblehead, tells in his recent report of the landing of the marines at Guantanamo. He praises the work of the Cubans there and in speaking of their devotion to their cause says:

I desire to call particular attention to the devotion of the Cubans to the cause of freeing their island, shown in so many ways, by stating that the last words of the Cuban who was shot through the heart and buried on the field, were "Viva Cuba Libre!"

General Ludlow's letter to General Garcia throws light upon the relations of the Cubans toward our army and their unselfish willingness, as well as to the great aid they did render. General Ludlow wrote:

Near Santiago, Cuba, July 15, 1898.—Dear General Garcia: I beg to congratulate you as well as ourselves on what seems now to have been a fortunate solution of the Santiago problem, resulting in the success of our combined forces in the taking of the city, the departure of the Spaniards and the restoration of peace in Santiago.

Permit me to say to you that your forces have performed most notable service, and their work has been invaluable to us, not only in scouting and procuring information, but in the vital matter of the construction of trenches and defenses for the investment of the city.

Your people have accomplished an immense amount of this work with almost no appliances whatever, and have cheerfully surrendered the use of them to our own troops when the continuation of the investment rendered it necessary to move our regiments forward to the right.

I make this statement, general, personally, and not officially, because I am but a subordinate commander, but do so for the reason that I have been more closely in touch with your forces, and have had better occasion to observe their work and the value of their co-operation than perhaps any other.

I desire to thank you also for the services of General Sanchez and his troops, which were placed at my disposition, and I desire to commend General Sanchez to your favorable consideration. He has promptly and willingly complied with every demand I made on him, and has performed valuable service in extending our right flank to reach the cemetery and cover the Cobre road.

I shall take another occasion to thank you for the innumerable personal courtesies that you and the officers of your command have shown me, and which I hope to have an opportunity to repay in somewise hereafter. I beg to remain your obedient servant, WILLIAM LUDLOW,
Brigadier General United States Army.

Even those who have prejudiced the case of the Cubans in advance ought to listen to testimony of this kind. Handsome uniforms do not make brave soldiers, nor does the lack of good clothes argue a lack of bravery. Washington's soldiers during the terrible winter at Valley Forge were none the less brave because they were compelled to go about shoeless in the snows; not many of the men who followed Marion would have hesitated to rob a hen roost if such an institution happened to be convenient. The fact that the Cubans were hungry and ragged when Shafter's army got to Cuba should not be allowed to dim the luster of the magnificent fight for liberty they have kept up against overwhelming odds.

If the United States should ever acquire Cuba by annexation, it will come to us as the result of the brave battle against Spanish oppression that these men have made. If we are honest and just to them, they will have their republic. They might not have been able to maintain it without our help, it is true, nor would the Spanish yoke have been thrown off and this nuisance at our doors abated but for them.

There were many influences at work to keep the Cubans out of their rights. A very great deal of the opprobrium now being cast upon them comes from those influences. They are strong and powerful; but if the people of this country, remembering the trials of their forefathers in their fight for liberty which we all now hold so dear, will assert their influence in favor of right and justice the proposed robbery of the Cuban patriots will be prevented.

Where the Responsibility Lies.

Now that peace is a certainty, there has come upon the people a natural disposition to make inquiries concerning the conduct of the war. While war was on, and especially in the early days of the struggle, when exposure of the weak places might be construed as giving information that might help the enemy, the newspapers were generally silent; but it is different now and there is questioning all along the line.

Naturally the war department comes in for the greater part of this. That there has been pitiable failure in some of the important branches of this most important department of the government has been recognized for a long time. Before the war began there was a disposition to criticise the head of the navy department for his strong predilections toward peace, but from the time war became inevitable, Mr. Secretary Long proved more than merely equal to the emergencies confronting him. In the war department, however, there has been so many mistakes that there has been a natural tendency to comparisons, and these have not been complimentary to Mr. Secretary Alger.

From all parts of the country come these criticisms. Here, for instance, is The Providence Journal, an eminently conservative newspaper of great influence in New England which can safely be taken as reflecting the sentiment of its section. The Journal says:

Unless Secretary Alger scrupulously avoids the newspapers, or unless he is entirely devoid of all sensitiveness to criticism, he must be in a decidedly unenviable frame of mind these days. From every quarter comes ridicule, sarcasm or invective directed against his management of the war department. No matter what share of the blame may be justly imputed to his subordinates, it is recognized that the burden of the responsibility rests upon his shoulders, and that to his desire to play politics the present disgraceful condition of affairs is mainly due. Nor can the president himself be wholly absolved from censure. It was known when Mr. Alger was appointed that he was unfit for the place, and it was said that Mr. McKinley had hesitated a long while before he made the appointment. Probably if there had been no war the worst effects of his mismanagement would not have been felt. But the strain of military activity has revealed all the weaknesses of a bad system in bad hands. Naturally little was said, and many excuses were made, at the beginning. Now that the conflict with Spain is practically over, the inclination to speak out plainly is less rigidly repressed. It is recognized that even the conclusion of a treaty of peace will leave the army much to do. Garrisons must be maintained in distant places; and without proper means of transportation and maintenance, which so far the war department has been unable to provide, the troops might conceivably suffer as much in garrison duty as in war.

The Journal declares that the feeling against Mr. Alger is very real throughout the country. "Many lives were lost in the Santiago campaign which might have been saved," The Journal declares, "but for the blundering incompetence that characterized the campaign." The Journal thinks much of this was due to Mr. Alger's recommendation for important places in the army of inexperienced and unfit men. "He wanted to play politics," says The Journal, "and he took the chances. The country had to pay in money and in lives."

That is a severe arraignment as has ever been made against a man in high position. Coming from such a paper it would be a sufficient indictment to call for investigation even if it stood alone. But this is only one of many. Alger has scarcely a defender. Here, for further instance, is The New York Times, always conservative, which speaks pointedly upon one interesting phase of Secretary Alger's conduct of the war department affairs. That is his apparent resentment toward the officers of the regular army. A writer in The Times makes this pertinent comment:

The men whom the secretary of war has persistently slighted and ignored, the officers of the regular army of the United States, are his best friends now, because they are silent when they might reveal much that would be extremely damaging to the secretary officially and personally. The discipline which carried the hill at San Juan keeps them silent. A life-long training forbids them to bring discredit upon any branch of the government in the face of the enemy, no matter what the provocation may be.

The Providence Journal believes that the demand for Alger's removal is sure to bring results. "If Alger steps down and out now he will save himself much humiliation, for no one can doubt," it says, "that the demand for his removal will grow so loud that it cannot go unheeded."

Our National Mission.

More than ever before our flag is saluted with reverence throughout the four quarters of the globe, and if its stripes have been steeped in deeper crimson since the present war commenced there is compensation in the fact that the stars have acquired brighter luster. We have no reason to be ashamed of the chapter which we have just written in American annals nor to doubt that the war through which we have just passed with so much credit to ourselves and with so much comfort to humanity has been waged in the rightful furtherance of our mission to the downtrodden nations of the earth.

We have not been favored with the fruits of liberty solely that we might lock them up within our own borders and squander them exclusively upon ourselves. On the contrary, we have been given these priceless blessings that in due season we might confer them upon other lands. Thus it has come to pass that while we have not sought this war with Spain, yet providence has made it instrumental in bringing within the sphere of our influence and under the protection of our flag remote islands which would otherwise have remained beyond our reach.

Of course, we do not contend that our national mission is to extend the bounds of freedom solely through the enlargement of our own. That we are destined to considerably increase the area over which our flag now waves seems evident from the results of the present war, but that our influence is to be restricted to such limits does not appear. Since the beginning of our national existence we have been quietly, though indirectly, transforming the political like of the globe, and we are apt to continue so to do regardless of the occasional acquisition of territory which we may see fit to make.

With the prestige which we have gained in the present war there can be no doubt of the fact that we have added greatly to the scope and power of our influence, and that apart from the fragments of territory which have fallen into our hands we are better enabled than ever before through the moral effect of our triumph to advance the interests of liberty throughout the globe.

A Monument to General Lafayette.

Several weeks ago we called the attention of our readers to the plan suggested by Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, of Chicago, commissioner general to the Paris exposition, for suitably commemorating the part taken by General Lafayette in the struggle for the American revolution.

General LaFayette sleeps in the heart of Paris, but there is no monument over him unless the rough stone which some one has placed at the head of his grave may be called by that name. With this exception there is nothing to mark the spot in which the great friend of American liberty reposes.

Mr. Peck's plan is for the school children of the United States to raise the sum of $250,000 with which he proposes that one of the finest monuments ever fashioned out of marble be erected over the grave of General LaFayette in time to be unveiled on July 4, 1900. He says that at this time the Paris exposition will be in full blast and that hundreds of Americans among other visitors from scattered parts of the earth will then be present in the French capital.

For the purpose of bringing his plan before the country with proper dignity Mr. Peck, some time ago, submitted it in writing to President McKinley, asking him to indorse it if it met with his unqualified approval. We learn from recent statements given out by Mr. Peck that his plan has not only met with President McKinley's unqualified approval, but that the latter intends to co-operate with him cordially in the matter of putting it into effect. We are authorized to say that on October 19th next, which is the anniversary of the surrender of General Cornwallis at Yorktown, President McKinley will issue a proclamation calling attention to the plan of Mr. Peck for erecting a monument to General LaFayette and urging every school child in the United States who is not hindered by the straightened circumstances of parents to contribute some little fractional sum of money to the proposed fund. In this way it is thought that the full sum of $250,000 can be raised without the slightest difficulty and thus at the same time be made broadly representative of the respect in which Americans hold the memory of General LaFayette.

But Mr. Peck takes the position with apparently good reason that while the erection of the monument will serve this commemorative purpose, it will also serve the additional purpose of uniting more closely together the two countries immediately concerned and of partially canceling the debt of good will which the United States owes to France for the gift of Bartholdi's statue of liberty which today guards the entrance to New York harbor.

Mr. Peck's plan, in view of the strong considerations with which it is urged, is well calculated to kindle enthusiasm and we feel confident that the requisite $250,000 can be readily secured in the manner outlined. There are not less than 10,000,000 school children in the United States, and if each one of this number contributes the small sum of two and one-half cents the full amount can be made up.

New York's Burdensome Canals.

The taxpayers of New York state are indignant over the burden of expense to which they have been subjected in the scheme to improve the canals of that state and the charges of fraud which they are now engaged in making are apparently well sustained by the facts.

Several years ago the legislature of New York state was induced to appropriate the immense sum of $9,000,000 to improve the canals of the state with the assurance that the sum mentioned would be amply sufficient for the purpose. Matters progressed slowly, but no investigation was made into the management of the affair until quite recently, when it was ascertained that the sum appropriated was substantially exhausted while the work itself was not half complete.

From the information which we have it appears that the length of the improvements to be put upon the canals was fixed at 638 miles, but up to the present time, with the sum appropriated, only 245 miles of improvements have been finished, leaving 393 miles yet to be finished, for which it is stated that the additional sum of $13,651,000 must yet be appropriated. Such being the status of the affair it is not surprising that the taxpayers of New York state should be indignant. This is one of the problems which now looms with commanding import above the horizon of events in New York state and upon its proper solution much in the future depends.

We fail to understand why it is that the principles of common honesty are so frequently trampled upon in the disposition which is made of public revenues, especially in the matter of improvements of the kind under discussion. Actually it has come to pass that integrity in such cases is the exception and not the rule. We are inclined to think that the taxpayers of New York state might have exercised greater vigilance or at least have caused their representatives to exercise it in the matter of keeping up with the progress of the work upon the canals. With the wisdom which they have gained from their experience in the building of the state capitol at Albany and from their observation of the building of the city hall in Philadelphia, it seems that they ought not to have been thus taken unawares.

Killed by Lightning.

From The Hartem, Ga., Farmers' Light.

We learn that a negro woman was killed by lightning near White Oak in this county, on Saturday last. She was washing clothing under a large oak tree when the lightning struck the tree, killing her instantly.

His Gourds Were a Success.

From The Madison, Ga., Advertiser.

Said the Madison beau to the Madison young lady, with unusual frankness: "My pa never raised nothing but me and gourds."

Said the Madison young lady to the Madison beau, with shy, sweet coyness: "I hope he made a success of the gourds."

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Gittin' Close.

We're purty clost together
North, east, an' south an' west,
It took the stormy weather
To bring us to our best,
One flag is ripplin' over
The ranks on land an' sea;
The man who marched with Sherman
Stands with the man of Lee.

We're purty clost together—
Thar ain't no kind o' doubt;
It took the stormy weather
To let the rainbows out!
One flag is ripplin' over
This bright land of the free;
The man who marched with Sherman
Stands with the man of Lee!

Yes, purty clost together;
An', ef it's storm or strife,
We'll thank God for the weather
That finds us one for life!
For one flag ripplin' over
That throws her ribbons free
Where the men who marched with Sherman
March with the men of Lee!

* * * * *

The Flag She Made.

Ripple her out, my darlin', where the winds blow wild an' free;—
For the flag she made for the regiment is the dearest flag to me!
For I know the tears from your eyes of blue fell fast where the stars I see,
An' the flag you made for the regiment is the dearest flag to me!

Ripple her out, my darlin', to the welcomin' winds afar;—
A woman's love an' a woman's tears shall hallow each stripe an' star.
A woman's love, an' prayers, an' tears, shall hallow each star to be,
An' the flag you made for the regiment shall be dearer than all to me!

* * * * *

The Country's Call.

When you heard the country callin'—an' she wasn't callin' soft—
Thar warn't no man a-hidin' in the old-time fodder loft;
Thar wuz patriots by the dozens—
All ye'r brothers an' ye'r cousins,
But twuz hard work gittin' in the army!

They were crowdin' for recruitin' from all corners of the states;
They were jumpin' of the fences—they were climbin' of the gates!
But, with privates by the million
And with colonels by the billion
It was hard work gittin' in the army!

F. L. S.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

Another Georgian There.

Editor Constitution—I noticed in the daily a few days ago you speak of Georgia being represented in the great naval battle off Santiago by Lieutenant Hodgson, of Athens, Ga. I want to call your attention to another Georgian who was also in that fight; one, too, that holds a very responsible position on his ship. I have reference to Paul Fitzsimmons, M. D., medical director of the Oregon. Dr. Fitzsimmons was reared in Brazella, Burke county, and attended school at Rocksby, which was conducted by that celebrated instructor, Colonel R. M. Johnston, now of Georgetown, Md. JOHN DUNCAN.
Leesburg, Ga., August 18, 1898.

Welcome to General Wheeler.

From The New York Herald.

"Fighting Joe Wheeler" has arrived from Cuba at our state camp at Montauk—as gallant a soldier as ever came out of the south, who as a comparative youngster during the civil war made a record for bravery that friend or foe might envy, and who as a grizzled veteran has recently emphasized his soldierly qualities among the hills of Santiago.

Alabama may well be proud of him, but he no longer belongs to the south alone, but to the whole country, and now that he is at Montauk New York puts out her hand to him and bids him welcome home.

When peace has really settled down upon the country, and our state troops have their public review in New York, all our gallant heroes will be hailed with acclamation by the cheering crowds that will throng the way. If "Fighting Joe," who was their comrade on the field, is then our guest at the parade and rides among the New York troops he gallantly led in battle, the cheers that will go up when he comes riding along will show him how well the north as well as the south appreciates a good soldier.

Fitzhugh Lee and Cuba.

From The Springfield Republican.

It is quite certain that Fitzhugh Lee will be sent to Cuba at the head of a strong military force, which will garrison the island and maintain order. This will enable the former consul general to Havana to make good the declaration he made when leaving the island, that he would soon return at the head of an army. It is possible that General Lee may become military governor of Cuba pending the establishment of a stable and satisfactory Cuban government there. It would be difficult for the president to find one better qualified for the office than this Virginian, whose ability and fidelity in the capacity of consul general at Havana, preceding the war, is too well known to mention.

In Spite of Secretary Alger.

From The Kansas City Star.

In every movement made by the army, whether contending against the foe, or seeking the repose earned by costly victories, the undeviating and fatal inefficiency of the war department has been encountered, resulting in the needless sacrifice of precious lives. The shameful weakness and the criminal stupidity of the secretary of war add tenfold to the glory of the victories which were achieved in Cuba, not by the aid of the war office, but in spite of it.

For all of this shocking mismanagement the country will demand a reckoning. One of the first incidents of peace will be a vigorous investigation by the people of the cruel blunders of the war, which are now apparent to the nation. Secretary Alger cannot continue to smile and prance and cast coy and covetous glances at the presidency, in the face of a righteous public sentiment which insists on the only reparation that can now be made for all of the woes inflicted on the army by a disgraceful course of political brokerage—namely, a prompt change in the department of war.

An Eighty Pound Melon.

From The Conyers, Ga., Weekly.

Mr. J. M. Houseworth brought in the largest melon this week that ever found its way to Conyers. It weighed even eighty pounds and is known as the Triumph melon. Mr. Houseworth purchased the seed from a gentleman in Florida who offers four prizes for the four largest melons of this variety grown this year.

Corn at the Mill.

From The Milledgeville Recorder.

Mr. W. W. Tunnell, miller at the Oconee river mill, perhaps has the distinction of being the first to grind corn of this year's crop. The corn was made by a negro farmer and was ground on the 4th of August.

THE FLORIDA'S DASH THROUGH THE LINE.

From The Philadelphia Press.

One of the boldest and most perilous feats ever accomplished by a blockade runner was the "neck-or-nothing" dash of the confederate cruiser Florida through the national squadron at Mobile bay in 1862.

She had been forced to leave the British port of Nassau, in the Bahamas, with a very imperfect outfit. In the haste of departure she sailed away without rammers, sponges, sights, locks, elevating screws or quoins. Her guns, therefore, were useless. She took refuge on the coast of Cuba, but the yellow fever, which in that region is a more terrible scourge even than war, got aboard, and for a time reduced the effective crew to one fireman and two seamen. The captain himself was given up by the Spanish doctor called from Havana, who declared that he couldn't possibly survive beyond noon.

"You're a liar, sir," cried the sick man. "I have too much to do, and I can't afford to die."

His will force saved him.

It was now necessary, at all hazards, to run into Mobile and refit, though the place was blockaded by a formidable force, and the Florida was quite unable to fight. The British flag was run up, and by this ruse the vessel succeeded in getting pretty near the gunboats before her real character was discovered. "Four minutes of hesitation may save us," said Captain Maffit.

Then came a warning shot across her bows. She made no response, either by gun or signal. The next instant a terrific broadside burst from the challenging ship (the Oneida). Two more federal gunboats quickly joined the melee. The Florida was shot through and through. One 11-inch shell rent her side only three inches above the water line. The blast of missiles which swept over her decks tore her spars and rigging to shreds and splinters. The cries of the wounded and the helpless sick rose shrilly above the roar of the cannonade.

At this moment an attempt was made to hoist the confederate flag, but the hand of the man who grasped the ropes was torn by shrapnel, and he desisted in agony. All this while, remember the Florida was powerless to reply with a single gun. The strain of this passive conflict was awful. The ship seemed doomed.

But she was swift—as a successful blockade runner has need to be. Her engines heaved and strained and panted, the steam pressure almost at the bursting point. It was no time for caution. Helpless as she seemed, she was rushing through the water at a speed unattainable by her pursuers. Their shot began to fall short. They heaped rosin upon their fires until the black smoke gushing from their funnels was flecked with flame, but it was no use. Slowly the ship which had seemed their almost certain prey drew away from them, and at last made safe anchorage under the guns at Fort Morgan.

Scarcely less extraordinary was the escape of this vessel through the blockading lines some months later. She started out at night, close on the heels of a tempest. Possibly the bitter cold—it was midwinter—made the watch a little remiss, anyhow, she was not sighted until about daybreak. Then drums sounded, lights flashed and there was general commotion.

All day long she was hotly chased by no less than a dozen armed ships, but by evening all were distanced except two. These were finally thrown off the track by a clever though risky stratagem. Captain Maffit damped his fires, thus subduing the betraying smoke, and closely reefed his sails. This, in the mist and gloom, made his vessel practically invisible. Her pursuers passed by at full speed, and great was their wonder as to what had become of her; it was even surmised that she had sunk, so sudden and mysterious was her disappearance. Meanwhile she was quietly making off in a new direction.

The tables, however, were sometimes turned. A notable instance was the unhappy experience of the confederate cruiser Stag in 1864. This misguided craft, which had been long at sea and inaccessible to news, sailed confidingly into port, and was allowed to come to anchor under the guns of Fort Fisher without a hint that the post had meanwhile fallen into the hands of the national forces.

The officers were naturally jubilant over their seemingly safe return to Dixie, and soon a great celebration was in progress in the cabin. Corks were popping, wine was flowing and the toasts were growing indescribably eloquent, when proceedings were interrupted by the unexpected appearance of a "middy" in due uniform. The announcement which he made was rather startling:

"Gentlemen," he said, "you are a prize of Admiral Porter's squadron. As paroled prisoners you are at liberty to finish your repast."

But the "repast" had lost its relish. The eloquent toastmaster stood as if paralyzed, with glass uplifted, and the luckless merrymakers sneaked away to their quarters with scarcely a word. Their joyous homecoming had proved as disastrous as a Spanish "victory." Such are the vicissitudes of war.

The Paris Commission.

From The Washington Star.

There need be no doubt that the American members of the commission which will meet in Paris and arrange the terms of final settlement between the United States and Spain will be men of the highest credit and capacity, amply able and disposed to protect the country's best interests. The work calls for men of the first class, and such are at the president's command. That the commissioners will work in unison—will present a solid front in support of the American case—is also easy of belief.

October 1st is the day fixed for the meeting of the commission. There is time, therefore, for the clearing up of matters now in controversy here at home, for the gathering of much useful information about all questions likely to come before the commission, and for the strengthening of the American lines generally. The time will be improved. There is full recognition of the necessity of governing the fruits of victory in a way which shall make them of lasting benefit to the country.

It is scarcely necessary to add that the discussion in Paris will be confined solely to the United States and Spain. Not only will no other power be represented on the commission, but no other power will be heard, even indirectly. What this outside power or that may desire with respect to this question or that will not affect the decision of the commission one way or another. The United States through its representatives will be dealing directly with Spain, and about matters which chiefly concern it and Spain. No outside pressure will be in order. None is likely to be brought to bear.

Nor will the element of partisanship enter either into the preparation or presentation of the American case. The war was declared by a non-partisan vote, and has been conducted by the president strictly on non-partisan lines. His appointments will bear the closest scrutiny on that score. So that in closing up work begun so well and conducted so successfully there should be and will be a faithful adherence to this same principle. Just as we presented a solid front to Spain with arms in our hands, equally solid should be our front when we meet her at the council table to discuss the terms of peace.

FLASHED FROM MANY WIRES

ADMIRAL CERVERA IS IN NO HURRY TO GO.

Washington, August 18.—Admiral Cervera will not return to Spain for the present, and reports from Annapolis stating that he would leave for Washington today are said at the navy department to be due to misapprehension. The admiral has made no application to leave and it is the belief that he will be the last of the Spanish prisoners to go home, as he has shown a fatherly regard for all the other officers and men and appears to be desirous of seeing them on their way homeward before he leaves.

The naval department has not taken up the question of the final disposition of the Spanish prisoners, although it has passed upon one or two special cases in which the circumstances made speedy action advisable. One of these was the case of Dr. Jurada, the venerable Spanish naval surgeon, held with the other Spanish prisoners at Annapolis. The doctors reported that Dr. Jurada was very feeble, and that while he may be able to reach Spain if released now, he would not be able to make the trip a month hence. The navy department accordingly directed his release and the Spanish chaplain will be allowed to accompany Dr. Jurada to Spain.

The case of Captain Moreu, commander of one of the cruisers of Cervera's fleet, has also received special action by the department. It appears that Captain Moreu is not only an officer of the navy, but is a member of the Spanish parliament. With the prospect that the parliament would reassemble at an early date, Captain Moreu was desirous of returning to Spain and participating in the sessions. In particular he expressed the desire of telling the Spanish parliament of the generous treatment accorded to him and all other Spanish prisoners by the United States. The officials felt that such a statement from Captain Moreu could but have a salutary effect. His release was accordingly ordered.

Naval Parade a Holiday.

New York, August 18.—Mayor Van Wyck today issued a proclamation urging that all business be suspended on Saturday, the day of the naval parade.

Russia Will Change Ambassadors.

London, August 18.—M. de Staale, the Russian ambassador to Great Britain, will shortly retire from London and be succeeded by Count Cassini, Russian ambassador to the United States.

Heavy Rains in England.

London, August 18.—There were severe thunderstorms this morning in various parts of England with torrential rain and hail. In the low lying districts many houses were flooded and there was considerable damage done to crops.

Father Shoots His Son.

Utica, N. Y., August 18.—At White Lake, on the Mohawk and Malone railroad, today Fred Recknall mistook his son, Philip, aged sixteen, for a deer while hunting, and shot him, death ensuing soon after. A few years ago another son, George, was shot and killed in mistake for a bear.

Complaints Against Soldiers.

Washington, August 18.—Many complaints have been received at the war department of depredations alleged to have been committed by soldiers of the Second division of Second army corps at various places in Virginia on their march from Camp Alger, near Falls church, to their present camp at Thoroughfare Gap.

Heavy Storms in Pennsylvania.

Lancaster, Pa., August 18.—A series of terrific electrical storms accompanied by high wind and heavy rain passed over this county last night, doing great damage. Hail in some sections cut and riddled the tobacco, most of which was almost ready to cut, ruining the crop. Several barns were struck by lightning and burned.

Louisiana Naval Reserve.

New Orleans, August 18.—The monitor Passaic, with the Louisiana naval reserve, in command of Lieutenant Bostick, on board, arrived in front of the city this afternoon and was given a rousing reception by the craft in the river and the thousands who gathered on both sides of the Mississippi. The men on board are reported to be generally in good health.

Negro Hanged in Kentucky.

Stanford, Ky., August 18.—General Stephenson, colored, was hanged here today for the murder of Joe Tilford, a white boy, fourteen years old, at Crab Orchard, July 4th. He was tried and convicted three days thereafter, the killing being entirely unprovoked. He spoke a few words on the scaffold, saying he was prepared to die.

Central Stamping Company Fails.

New York, August 18.—The Central Stamping Company, manufacturers of tinware, of this city, assigned today to Alfred Turner, Jr., of Paterson, N. J., without preference. The company was incorporated in 1894 with a capital stock of $400,000. The company's attorneys estimate the liabilities at $270,000 and the nominal assets at $500,000.

Vessel Damaged by Fire.

Sourabaya, Java, August 18.—The British vessel Turbo, of 2,059 tons, which was to have sailed from Passaroeang, Java, on August 7th, for the United States, has been on fire and much damage was done to both vessel and cargo before the flames were extinguished. At the time of the fire the Turbo was ready for sea, with a full outward cargo on board.

Fourteen Insane Soldiers.

St. Louis, Mo., August 18.—Dr. J. L. Fyer, a government surgeon, passed through here today with fourteen insane soldiers from Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for the United States Insane Asylum, at Washington, D. C. The party is traveling in a special car. From here the journey was continued on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad.

Lieutenant Made Major.

Washington, August 18.—Lieutenant John J. Pershing, Tenth cavalry, has been promoted to be major of volunteers. Lieutenant Pershing was highly commended in the report of General Wood for gallantry and courage at the battle of El Caney. He had previous fighting experience, having been with General Miles in the Wounded Knee fighting campaign in South Dakota. He resigned as instructor at West Point to enter active service when the Spanish war began.

Meadors Charged with Murder.

Oakland, Cal., August 18.—John W. Meadors has been formally accused of the murder of Jonas Ury at Camp Barrett by Captain Barnes, of company C, Eighth cavalry volunteers, will be arraigned before a justice in East Oakland. The coroner's jury has found that Ury was murdered by Meadors. The prisoner admitted that this was the second time he had faced a charge of murder. Several years ago he killed a man in Arkansas, but was acquitted on the plea of self-defense. He makes the same justification for the assault on Ury.

LAWYER CHOATE OPPOSES NEW TRIALS.

Saratoga, N. Y., August 18.—A large audience assembled in convention hall today and listened to the annual address to the American Bar Association by the Hon. Joseph W. Choate, of New York. The address elicited frequent applause.

In the course of his speech referring to what he termed "one other serious evil after verdict"—the granting of new trials for trivial and unsubstantial errors—he said:

"Where, for such errors which do not go to the root of the action or defense, a new trial is granted, I think that your universal experience will testify that a second jury, in at least twenty-nine cases out of thirty, finds the same verdict over again—making the whole procedure between the two verdicts a total loss of time, expense and labor. And so, as the judges should exercise a liberal discretion in reducing excessive verdicts in cases of unliquidated damages, they should exercise a like discretion in other cases, and never grant a new trial, even for manifest errors, where it is clear that no positive harm has resulted and substantial justice been done. Review by appeal is only designed for parties really aggrieved, and in jurisdictions where full power to this extent does not really rest in the courts, it ought to be provided. Juries are naturally jealous of any interference by the courts with their exhaustive domain, and their will must finally prevail upon the facts. In the celebrated case of Shaw vs. the Worcester Railroad Company the supreme court of Massachusetts set aside the first verdict of $10,000 for error. The second jury gave $18,000 and the court set it aside on the same ground again. The third jury gave $22,500, and then the court denied the motion to set it aside as excessive, but gave up the unequal contest and let it stand."

Reports were made by the standing committees on jurisprudence and law reform, on judicial administration and remedial procedure, on local education and admission to the bar, on commercial law, on international law, on grievance, on law reporting and digesting.

Tonight's session was devoted to receiving reports of special committees on expression and classification of the law, on Indian legislation, on uniform state laws, on federal code of criminal procedure, on patent law, on uniformity of procedure, and co-operative law, on parole and indeterminate sentence of prisoners, on federal courts and on appeals from orders appointing receivers.

The legal section this afternoon completed its labors after electing William Wirt Howe, of New Orleans, president, and George M. Sharp, of Baltimore, as secretary. The patent law section tonight elected James H. Raymond, of Chicago, president and Arthur Stewart, of Baltimore, secretary.

Quarterly Dividend Declared.

New York, August 18.—The directors of the National Lead Company have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock payable September 15th.

Will Be Known as Camp Meade.

Harrisburg, Pa., August 18.—Major General Graham received word from the war department today approving this recommendation that the new camp near Middletown be named in honor of General George Gordon Meade.

Five Boys Burn to Death.

Independence, Ia., August 18.—The barn of Peter Foy, ten miles north of here, was struck by lightning last night. Five sons, the oldest being sixteen, who were sleeping in the mow, were burned to death.

Storm Does Great Damage.

London, August 18.—The district of Carmathenshire, Wales, was swept by a tornado this morning. Great damage was done, traffic was paralyzed and the people were panic-stricken.

Convict Corbett Pardoned.

Sacramento, Cal., August 18.—Governor Budd has commuted the sentence of John Corbett, who has been serving a five-year sentence at San Quentin for burglary. His term would have expired next Thursday. He is a brother of James Corbett, the pugilist.

Tired of Camp Life.

Evansville, Ind., August 18.—Fifty-six sick soldiers from the Fifty-second Iowa volunteers, passed through the city today on their way home from Chickamauga. The men were on sleepers and were being sent home on thirty days' furloughs. They were tired of camp life, and of the treatment accorded them by superior officers on the way back.

Murdered for His Money.

Hudson, N. Y., August 18.—The body of Peter Yumans, a canal boat captain, who was in the employ of the Susquehanna Coal Company at Nanticocke, Pa., was picked up in the Hudson river in front of this city today. A ten-dollar bill was sticking out of his pocket. His skull was fractured. It is believed that he was murdered, robbed and then thrown from his boat into the river.

Sargent Will Retire.

Indianapolis, Ind., August 18.—Frank P. Sargent, grand master of Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has officially announced to the order that he will retire at the end of his term, having been appointed a member of the industrial commission by President McKinley. It is thought that John J. Hanahan, first deputy grand master, will succeed him.

Reward for Senders of Poisoned Candy.

Dover, Del., August 18.—Governor Tunnel today offered a reward of $200 for the apprehension of the party or parties who sent the poisoned candy to Mrs. J. P. Dunning, of Dover, as a result of which Mrs. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. J. D. Deane, lost their lives. State detectives and government inspectors are now investigating the affair, but there were no developments today.

Will Hold Semi-Annual Sessions.

St. Louis, August 18.—The grand council of the Young Men's Institute, Kentucky jurisdiction, which has been in session here for several days, today determined to hold semi-annual sessions hereafter. The annual election of officers resulted: George E. Coll, Galveston, Tex., grand president; J. J. Luby, Lexington, Ky., grand first vice president; George E. Meidemann, Bellevue, Ky., grand vice president; Frank A. Lenz, Louisville, grand secretary; Thomas W. Newman, Frankfort, grand treasurer.

Steel Wire and Rod Mill.

Birmingham, Ala., August 18.—(Special.) A steel wire and rod mill, costing half a million dollars, will be built by western people, members of the Illinois Steel Company and kindred concerns, at Ensley City now in the near vicinity of the big steel mill in the course of erection. The new mill will manufacture wire, rod and nails for export purposes exclusively, not intending to compete with similar institutions in the west. Preparations have begun for the construction of the plant and it will be ready just as soon as the steel mill is up. The new plant will use three hundred tons of steel daily.

NEWS OF THE CITY IN BRIEF

TO NOMINATE COUNTY OFFICERS—For the first time the republicans of Fulton county are to hold a primary to nominate county officers and to elect six delegates to the district republican convention to be held in Fairburn. The primary will be held on the 31st of this month and will be conducted as the democratic primaries are except that only republicans will be qualified to vote. It was decided to hold the primary at a meeting of the Fulton county republican executive committee held yesterday at noon. The executive committee was called to order by Chairman Jackson McHenry yesterday in Mystic hall and the resolution to hold the primary was introduced by S. W. Easley and carried almost unanimously. The six republican delegates who will probably be sent to the Fairburn convention from this county will no doubt favor the indorsement of Judge Hines for congress.

DEATH OF MR. ALVAREZ—Mr. J. C. Alvarez, a popular member of the United States railway service, died at the home of Professor G. H. Gardner, Decatur, Ga., yesterday at 12:30 p. m., after a ten days' illness, with malarial fever. He leaves a wife and child two years old. He will be buried at 11 o'clock this morning at Decatur

LADIES' WORK LIGHTENED—The work of the Daughters of the American Revolution in the dietary kitchen at Fort McPherson has been considerably lightened by the departure of a large number of convalescents on furlough. The kitchen is now used for preparing meals for the sick as well as for the convalescents, and in this way the ladies have their hands full. Splendid results have been noticed by the officers in charge of the hospitals in those patients who have been fed regularly from the dietary kitchen. Those who at first were skeptical of the work of the ladies have now come over to their side and express the opinion that the hospital would feel a great loss should the Daughters of the American Revolution be compelled to give up their work.

KEY WEST TO BE DESERTED—An order was issued from the department of the gulf yesterday morning recalling all the United States soldiers now at Key West, Fla., to their headquarters throughout the country. The two companies of the Third Texas infantry in garrison at Key West have been ordered to report to Fort Point, Galveston, Tex., where it is thought the regiment will be mustered out of the public service.

CLERK FULLER RETURNS—Clerk O. C. Fuller, of the United States circuit court, returned yesterday from a two weeks' vacation at Mt. Airy, where he has been with his family. Mr. Fuller looks much better from his vacation and is now ready for the hard work that he will have at the fall term of the court.

RETURNS IN SEPTEMBER—Judge W. T. Newman, who has been summering in North Carolina, will not return to the city before September 5th. During his vacation Judge Newman has been engaged in the matter of dividing the state into bankruptcy districts and he will not appoint any of the referees until his return on the 5th of next month.

GOVERNOR RETURNS—Governor Atkinson returned yesterday from Chickamauga park, where he went to witness the review of 40,000 soldiers. The governor was well pleased with the review and said it was one of the grandest sights he ever witnessed.

REMANDED TO JAIL—Wesley Pierce, the murderer of Richard Morris, was up before Justice Landrum yesterday, and he was sent back to jail to await a preliminary hearing, which will be held Saturday morning.

MR. WARD OUT AGAIN—Rev. A. C. Ward, pastor of the Sixth Baptist church, who has been confined to his home for some time, suffering from a very severe surgical operation, is out again. He was in the Grady hospital for four weeks. He has not been able to preach to his congregation in nine Sundays. He will, however, preach on the "Price of Redemption" next Sunday. His friends will be glad to know he is rapidly recovering.

IS DANGEROUSLY ILL.—Mr. John T. Moyers, the father of Colonel W. T. Moyers, is dangerously ill at the home of his son, near Grant park. Mr. Moyers has been ill for some time and his condition is still very low.

DR. LONGINO GOES TO TEXAS.—Dr. Thomas C. Longino, of Atlanta, who was recently made an acting assistant surgeon in the department of the gulf, has been ordered to report at once for duty to the commander of the garrison at Fort Point, Galveston, Tex. Dr. Longino will leave for his new post in the next day or two and is now receiving the congratulations of his friends on his pleasant assignment.

FEMALE NURSES ARRIVE.—Twenty nurses sent to Atlanta by the government to augment the force of hands at Fort McPherson arrived yesterday and work was found for them in the fever wards at once. Seven of the nurses came yesterday morning and the rest last night. Some of the women who have been laboring hard with the sick for weeks and are fairly exhausted, will probably be given a leave of absence to enable them to regain their strength. With the arrival of the large hospital train from Fernandina, which may be here before the last of the week, the hospital corps will have to be increased to some extent in order to care for all the patients properly.

THE RATTLESNAKE MELON.—The memory of Mel Branch, the melon king, is particularly fragrant in Atlanta now on account of the famous fruit of his "rattlesnake" farm in Columbus county. This special brand of watermelon is recognized to be the sweetest and the most delicious of the many varieties of melons, and while Branch's democratic friends do not concede the superiority of his judgment in things political, they all unite in the tribute that he grows the best melons to be found in Georgia—and that means in the world. And what is specially gratifying to them the report comes that he is growing rich at the business.

ASSESSORS MEET—The assessors who are to adjust the claims of T. A. Shelton for damages caused by the erection of the Mitchell street viaduct met yesterday morning in the office of City Attorney Anderson and heard evidence. Three witnesses were examined and the assessors adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

RAILROAD COMMISSION DISCUSSES DEPOTS—The railroad commission was in session yesterday and discussed its recent trip on which depots were inspected. On this trip the Douglas and McDonough road was inspected and yesterday the commission ordered the track put in safe condition. Other matters relative to the depots were discussed.

ELECTRIC RAILWAY COMMITTEE—The council committee on electric and other railways will hold a session at the mayor's office this morning. The meeting was to have been held yesterday afternoon, but was prevented by the meeting of council and the aldermanic board.

SEWER COMMITTEE TODAY—The sewer committee will meet this afternoon at the office of Mayor Collier. It is stated that only routine matters will be considered by the committee.

ONE DEATH AT POST—Only one death occurred in the hospitals of Fort McPherson yesterday and the large majority of the fever patients are doing well. Henry Fleming, recruit for the Third infantry, died of typhoid fever early yesterday morning and his body will be taken to Marietta at once for interment. Fleming arrived at the post two weeks ago on the hospital train from Fernandina, Fla., and had been very low for several days.

OLD COMMITTEE IS RE-ELECTED

Mass Meeting Re-elects Executive Committee and Its Officers.

LARGE GATHERING LAST NIGHT

Executive Committee Has Six New Members from County at Large.

BROYLES' RESOLUTION ASKED FOR THIS

Meeting Was Harmonious and Re-election of Committee Is High Tribute by Democrats to Their Excellent Work.

THE COUNTY EXECUTIVE-COMMITTEE and its officers were unanimously re-elected last night at a mass meeting of the white democrats of Fulton county, held in the basement of the county courthouse for the purpose of electing a new executive committee.

The re-election of the executive committee which has served for the past two years was a tribute to that body and a recognition of its hard and successful work in the interests of the voters of the county and party harmony. The election was entirely unanimous, not a dissenting voice was heard.

This is the first time in the history of the county that the executive committee and its officers have been re-elected without any changes, and it displays the appreciation of the democrats for the labors of the committee.

The resolution under which the committee was re-elected provides that six additional committeemen from the county at large be named by the chairman, and that all vacancies that have occurred or that are to occur be filled by the chairman.

Chairman Albert Howell, Jr., last night named the following six new members from the county at large: John B. Goodwin, L. Z. Rosser, W. P. Hill, Harvey Johnson, Shepard Bryan and H. H. Cabaniss.

The committee as it stands today is as follows:

Albert Howell, Jr., chairman.
From the county at large—H. L. Culberson, F. P. Rice, H. P. Asnley, C. S. Northen, W. J. Campbell, Adam Poole, J. B. Goodwin, L. Z. Rosser, H. H. Cabaniss, W. P. Hill, Harvey Johnson, Shepard Bryan.
First Ward—W. H. Brotherton, J. C. Huff.
Second Ward—T. J. Day, J. E. Robinson.
Third Ward—S. W. Day, R. P. Dodge.
Fourth Ward—S. A. Morris, R. U. Shirley.
Fifth Ward—Edgar W. Cook, W. A. Starnes, Sr.
Sixth Ward—J. W. Goldsmith, C. J. Keith.
Seventh Ward—R. H. Caldwell, Malvern Hill.
Adamsville—John F. Jones.
Battle Hill—J. T. Akeridge.
Blackhall—Anthony Murphy.
Bryants—R. S. Baker.
Collins—W. C. Fisher.
Cooke—W. E. Cleveland.
Oak Grove—George Cook.
Peachtree—Dr. W. A. Smith.
Buckhead—W. C. Maddox.
East Point—Reuben Arnold, Sr.
Edgewood—W. T. Colquitt.
South Bend—J. J. Jordan.

J. E. Robinson was appointed to succeed S. B. Turman, who has moved from the second ward.

Edgar W. Cook was appointed to succeed Frank Lester, who has moved from the fifth ward.

W. C. Maddox was appointed to succeed C. A. Howell, who has moved from Buckhead district.

The Meeting Last Night.

Chairman Albert Howell, Jr., called the mass meeting to order last night and was loudly applauded as he took the chair. He requested Mr. James Gillespie to act as secretary. In calling the meeting to order, Mr. Howell made a few remarks, telling of the object of the meeting and referring to the work accomplished by the retiring executive committee. He said:

"Fellow Democrats of Fulton County: It is my pleasure to call to order this large and representative gathering of the democrats of Fulton county for the purpose of selecting an executive committee and officers to serve the party for the next two years.

"In doing so I deem it proper and just to the members of the committee that has served you so faithfully during the past two years to call your attention to some of the labors they have successfully conclued in your interests and to some of the reforms which they have inaugurated and which have already begun to bear substantial fruit.

"The first and most important of these reforms was instituted by our efficient sub-committee, and has resulted in the purification of our ballot system and the perfection of our party primaries to a marked degree. It has dealt the death blow to that pernicious organization of ward heelers that has infested this county from time immemorial, and whose existence has kept out of politics many a good man who was unwilling to offer himself for public service on account of danger from their onslaughts. The rules adopted and vigorously enforced by your committee have left these heelers without an occupation, and the democratic party organization of Fulton county stands today as a fair example of practical political purity which any other county in the state could safely follow.

"None the less important to the people of this county and more directly affecting the interests of all our citizens, is the admirable achievement accomplished by your committee in readjusting upon a more equitable basis the former unfair and unjust system of senatorial rotation, under which Fulton county was forced to abide by an equal representation with Cobb and Clayton counties. Under the strongest pressure and against apparently insurmountable obstacles, fighting its battles from the convention clear through the state executive committee and winning every skirmish in a fair fight, your committee has obtained a revision of the rotation system, under the terms of which Fulton county is to furnish a senator twice in succession, doubling in term of service either of the other counties composing the district (applause).

"These are the most important of the reforms accomplished by the faithful labors of these gentlemen who have served with me during the last two years, and who have given their time and talent to the party without compensation or hope of reward. Many other fruits of their labors have been made known to you through the public press, and I am sure there is not a democrat within the sound of my voice who is not familiar with the substantial results of the committee's labors. But I have felt it to be my duty, in justice to those good citizens and democrats who have fought the party's battles, to make this statement to you, to whom their allegiance is due, and by whom their labors must be judged.

"The meeting is now ready for permanent organization."

Resolution Is Adopted.

Mr. Arnold Broyles obtained the floor and said:

"Mr. Chairman: I have here some resolutions which I propose to introduce and which, I think, will do away with the necessity for a permanent organization. The resolutions are as follows:

"Whereas, The present democratic executive committee of Fulton county has rendered valuable service to the party during its term of office, in accomplishing a readjustment of the former senatorial rotation system by which Fulton county doubles its period of representation in the state senate, in inaugurating a reformation of the primary election system in said county, and in many other ways advancing the interests of the party and of the people of Fulton county;

"Now, therefore, in recognition of the practical results of their administration, and in order that they may complete the reforms they have inaugurated, be it

"Resolved, That said committee and its officers be re-elected to serve for the ensuing term, the chairman to appoint six additional committeemen from the county at large and to fill any vacancies that may now exist or that may hereafter occur."

The resolutions received a second, and when the question was put the large crowd present was unanimous in adopting them. The meeting then adjourned on motion of Mr. Eugene Black, after having been in session less than ten minutes.

The action was harmonious, and was received with applause. Chairman Howell was congratulated on his re-election, and the members of the committee present were given a warm welcome.



HON. ALBERT HOWELL, JR.

He Was Unanimously Re-Elected Last Night Chairman of the Fulton Democratic Executive Committeo.

MARYLAND REGIMENT COMES.

Will Pass Through Atlanta Today Going to a New Camp at Huntsville, Alabama.

The Fifth Maryland regiment United States volunteers left its camp at Tampa, Fla., yesterday for Huntsville, Ala. The regiment has been at Tampa for some time and its movement is the result of the general movement of troops to healthier camps.

Seven trains are required to carry the 1,232 men. They left Tampa over the Plant system to Albany and will come over the Central from Albany to Atlanta, arriving here some time this afternoon. From Atlanta the regiment will proceed at once to Huntsville, where it will go into camp.

This is one of the crack volunteer regiments and the men and officers were anxious to go to Cuba or Porto Rico.

HOSPITAL TRAIN TO ARRIVE.

It Is Expected Here This Morning with a Number of Sick—Goes to Newport, Ky.

The hospital train under command of Major Richard and Captain Shaw left Fernandina yesterday. It will reach Atlanta via Savannah some time this morning.

The train will stop at Fort McPherson, where the sick soldiers will be placed in the hospital, and a load of convalescents will be carried to Newport, Ky. It is understood that there is a large number of men on the train.

Accommodations have been arranged to receive them at the post this morning.

STOCK OF SMYLY SOLD AT AUCTION

One of the Firms Involved in Failure of Moody & Brewster.

SALE WAS A VERY GOOD ONE

The Entire Stock and Fixtures Brought $8,479.65.

MR. J. T. ANDERSON THE LARGEST BUYER

Identified Goods Sold to Out-of-Town Parties—Receiver Bloodworth To Report to the Court.

THE STOCK OF F. A. SMYLY & COMPANY, one of the concerns involved in the failure of Moody & Brewster, was sold at auction yesterday afternoon. The entire stock of the firm, including the fixtures, brought $8,479.65. The goods brought about 72 per cent of the cost, which is considered a very good sale of the stock.

The unclaimed goods were sold in bulk and brought $5,611, which is 74½ per cent of the cost. The J. K. Orr shoes were sold for $246.18, which is 60 per cent of the cost. Fradock, Terry & Co.'s shoes brought $414.35, which is 79½ per cent of the cost. The J. S. Shields's hats were sold for $511.64, which is 72 per cent of the cost. The clothing of Morris Newberger & Co. was sold for $1,407, which is 64 per cent of the cost. The dry goods of Hood-Faulkner Company were sold for $237.87, which is 80 per cent of the cost. The fixtures were sold for $51 cash.

The greater amount of the stock was bought by Mr. J. T. Anderson. J. K. Orr & Co. bought in their shoes. The other sales were made to parties outside of the city.

It is thought that the court will confirm the sale, as it is a very good one, and will be acceptable to the creditors of Moody & Brewster.

To Confirm Moody & Brewster Sale.

Judge Lumpkin will formally confirm the sale of the identified goods of the stock of Moody & Brewster, which were sold last week, this morning. The attorneys for the receiver, Mr. Morris Hirsch, went before Judge Lumpkin yesterday and the subject was discussed. Mr. Hirsch made his report and the sale of the identified goods was considered a very good one by the court and the attorneys. It will be acceptable to the creditors.

Judge Lumpkin ordered that an order confirming the sale of the goods and giving instructions for the sale of other goods be prepared. Mr. Clarence Angier will prepare the order and present it to the court for its signature this morning.

The order states that the sale of the general stock of goods and fixtures of Moody & Brewster's store shall be sold on August 29th. The order will say that the stock is to be sold in bulk to the highest bidder. The terms are one-third cash, one-third in three months and one-third in six months, the deferred payments to bear interest at 6 per cent. All purchasers can pay cash if they desire.

It is provided that the sample trunks that were on the road with salesmen when the failure occurred are to be sold separately. The goods shipped out and returned, which are claimed by the Fourth National Bank, are to be sold separately. The sale of these goods will be confirmed on August 30th, at 3:30 o'clock.

The case yesterday morning created much interest.

Among the attorneys present at the hearing were:

Mr. Walter R. Brown and Mr. Clifford L. Anderson, for the receiver; King & Anderson, representing the Lowry Banking Company and other mortgaged creditors; Glenn, Slaton & Phillips, King & Spalding, Rosser & Carter, John D. Pendleton, W. D. Ellis, Jr., and others.

Chinese Aid Red Cross.

San Francisco, August 18.—H. O. Low, the Chinese consul, has forwarded to the San Francisco Red Cross Society $50 contributed by the Chinese Cigar Makers' Union.

THE MISSING WIFE RETURNS

Mrs. William Marshall Tells Strange Story.

SHE WENT OFF IN A DREAM

Was in a Sort of Trance—Went to Jacksonville—Wants To Find Her Husband.

Among the passengers who alighted from the Southern train which arrived from Jacksonville, Fla., last night was Mrs. William E. Marshall, the lady the story of whose disappearance was published in The Constitution a few days ago. She was a little excited and made anxious inquiries about her husband.

Mrs. Marshall tells a most remarkable story of her going away, claiming that she left the city not knowing where she was going and with no motive that she knew of. She was, she says, in a sort of dream or cataleptic state and did not fully recover her mental equilibrium until she found herself in Jacksonville without money.

As soon as she got off the train at the union depot last night she approached a policeman and inquired if anything much had been said about her leaving the city and if her husband was angry.

"I left our boarding house," she stated, "on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock for the purpose of mailing a letter. As I started off something prompted me to take some money from the pocket book in my husband's trunk. I think it was about $50. As soon as I saw a train at the depot I felt an irresistible impulse to get on it and ride, and I inquired where it was going and was told to Jacksonville. I had no idea where that was, though I bought a ticket. I rode on the train as if I was in a dream and I reached Jacksonville and did not know what place it was. After being in the city one day I came to myself and I at once started back to Atlanta. I am terribly sorry it all happened and I do hope and pray my husband will forgive me and will not be angry with me. I am afraid he will kill me when he finds me."

She was told her husband had gone to Birmingham looking for her, and that the police had been trying to ascertain her whereabouts.

Mrs. Marshall secured a room at No. 14½ Whitehall street and is expecting her husband to come back to her.

Blood Poison

W. R. NEWMAN, Staunton, Va. says: "I was afflicted with Contagious Blood Poison, and the best doctors did me no good. In fact, I seemed to get worse all the while. I took almost every so-called blood remedy, but they did not reach the disease. At the advice of a friend, I then took S. S. S., and began to improve. I continued the medicine and it cured me completely, and for ten years I have never had a sign of the disease to return."

S.S.S. For The Blood

(Swift's Specific) is the only remedy which can eradicate Contagious Blood Poison. It is guaranteed *purely vegetable*. Book on self-treatment mailed free by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

"You Will Find It at Kamper's"

Tempting Hot Weather Baits:

"Dove" Pig Hams 12½c lb.
Ferris' Pig Hams 14c lb.
Smithfield Pig Hams, Todd's genuine 25c lb.
Potted Ham, ¼s 5c, ½ lbs. 10c.
Potted Tongue, ¼s 5c, ½ lb 10c.
Boned Turkey and Chicken 40c can.
Whole Rolled Ox Tongue 55c.
Vienna Sausage, ½ lb., 10c.
Vienna Sausage and Kraut 10c.
Chipped Beef, 1 lb. can 25c, ½ lb. can 15c.
French Tongue 30c.
Roast Beef, 1 lb. cans, 12½c.
Chicken Tamale 15c.

The Best Tea and Coffee Store

The Coffee Roasters.

79 and 81 Peachtree Street.

Five Per Cent Loans

We are prepared to place large loans on central business property in Atlanta at 5 per cent interest and a nominal commission. Phone 1207.

BARKER & HOLLEMAN,
405-406-407 Gould Building.

The Gay Co.

HAS MOVED TO

30 WHITEHALL ST.

Our Specialties!---

Fine Watches and Diamonds. We are sole agents in Atlanta for several celebrated manufacturers of fine watches. Our assortment is undoubtedly the largest and the best in the city.

MAIER & BERKELE,
Jewelers
No. 31 Whitehall street.

WANTS TO DIE FOR A SOLDIER LOVER

Mattie White Attemps Suicide A Second Time Last Night.

SCENE AT POLICE BARRACKS

She Wept and Smiled While Waiting for the Ambulance.

THE FAITHLESS LOVE FEELS CONTRITION

John L. Golden Finds Himself Burdened with Too Much Love—Her Life Saved Again.

WEEPING HYSTERICALLY WHILE an officer was sending a hurried message to the hospital for the ambulance, Mattie White sat in the waiting room at the police barracks last night fast getting under the influence of morphine she had swallowed with suicidal intent.

While she sat there a young soldier leaned over her trying to comfort her, but he was playing a double role and she seemed to know it. He whispered words of love in her ear, and then turning off to a policeman he would mutter:

"When a man is tired of a woman he just doesn't want her, and that is all there is about it."

The young woman had attempted her life because the soldier lover was trying to get rid of her.

While she was waiting for the ambulance she cried and moaned and now and then said to some one near her:

"He loved me once, but now I am getting old and ugly and he is tired of me. Oh, my God, I want to die."

At each fresh outburst the soldier would go to her side and try to say something to stop the weeping.

The soldier was John L. Golden, of the hospital corps, at Fort McPherson.

This was the second time the young woman had tried to kill herself about the soldier lover within the past two days. The first attempt was made at the fort and her life was barely saved by the physicians.

Last night Golden called to see the young woman at her boarding house in the city and there must have been a stormy scene between the couple, for the upshot of the visit was that the woman swallowed a lot of morphine and told her erstwhile lover that she would soon be out of the way. Man-like, Golden became frightened and got the woman into the care of a policeman as quickly as possible.

At the police barracks the woman told a most heartrending story of man's duplicity and faithlessness. She had met Golden when he was a clerk in a store in Jacksonville, Fla., and she gave up all to go with him. He left Jacksonville and joined the army. As soon as she could she followed him, thinking he would be glad to see her. When she arrived in Atlanta she made haste to see him, and then she discovered that his love had grown cold and that he wished to get rid of her. Death, she thought, was preferable to life without John and she took the first deadly dose of morphine. Fate decreed that she should not die just then, and Golden, feeling some contrition, talked with some of the old-time fondness and she smiled again. Last night the cloud of chilled affection again darkened the horizon of her life and once more she decided to leap into the dread eternity.

The Grady hospital physicians went to work to once more cheat death of his willing victim and they stated that they believed they had the best of the game.

SECOND GEORGIA IS EN ROUTE.

Colonel Brown's Command Will Pass Through Atlanta Tonight at Midnight.

The Second Georgia regiment will pass through Atlanta tonight, provided the six trains in which the regiment is coming are delivered on time to the Southern railroad at Everett City.

The regiment was ordered from Tampa yesterday and the Southern was notified that the trains would be delivered to that road last night. The trains were not received by the Southern up to an early hour this morning, but a telegram was received at 3 o'clock saying that the trains would reach Everett City by daylight.

From Everett City to Atlanta will require about eighteen hours and if this schedule is made the regiment will reach the city at midnight tonight.

Colonel Brown is in command of the regiment and the regiment is practically composed of Atlanta men, many of the commissioned officers being residents of Atlanta.

The regiment will be in the city but a short time, as it has been ordered to the new camp at Huntsville, Ala. If the train is on time a great demonstration will be given the soldiers.

Philip Receives His Commission.

New York, August 18.—Late last evening Commodore J. W. Philip received his commission and the event was celebrated with due ceremony on board the battleship Texas at the Brooklyn navy yard. Shortly after 4 o'clock the officers and crew of the Texas were mustered on quarter deck and the marines drawn. When at a given signal the commodore's blue flag was hoisted to the main truck and as it was broken out the secondary battery of the battleship belched forth with a salute of eleven guns. Commodore Philip is still in command of the Texas, but he will be relieved in a day or two by Captain Sigsbee, who arrived yesterday with the auxiliary cruiser St. Paul.

Certain Significant Facts

Show that many old prejudices that formerly existed concerning ready-made clothing are fast yielding; that public attention is turned toward us and that the people do appreciate the advantages and superiorities of our vast manufacturing organization.

We realize that your requirements, comfort, taste and ideas of practical economy demand carefully made and fashionably-designed clothing. Our better methods in manufacturing processes were cordially welcomed, and the effect was marvelous. You know the result. For $7.50, $8.50, $10, $12, $15, $18 or $20 you can secure a suit here made of finest material, splendid linings, beautifully tailored, and perfect fitting. Of course, colors and patterns are thoroughly stylish.

NOTICE: These are the suits we are selling now at 33 per cent discount . . . . . .

Early Spring prices, $7.50 to $20.00.
Mid-Summer prices, $5.00 to $13.33.

Manhattan Shirts—Prices Reduced.

You'd better take advantage of this opportunity. Men's colored Manhattan shirts—best and latest effects of this season—selling now at liberal discounts. It's a chance that doesn't often occur. All sizes.

Still offering Boys' "Hobson's" suits made of blue denim, trimmed with white braid, sizes 4 to 12 years, complete with cap. $1.25

Some are Reduced 33% Some more, Some not quite so much.

Boys' Suits
Boys' Shirts
Boys' Fancy Vests
Boys' Straw Hats.
Men's Suits
Men's Trousers
Men's Bicycle Clothes
Men's Neckwear
Men's Underwear
Men's Straw Hats

Some are Reduced 33% Some more, Some not quite so much.

STORES { Atlanta, 15-17 Whitehall Street. Washington, cor. Seventh and E Streets. Baltimore, 213 W. German Street.

EISEMAN BROS.

NORTH SIDE SHOE STORE

STOCK OF THE JOHN M. MOORE CO.,

Has Been Moved to 49 Peachtree Street

BIG BARGAINS IN SHOES.

C. L. PETTIGREW, Receiver.

A BUSY SESSION IN THE POLICE BARRACKS

The story of the two rival barbers was the first act at Judge Andy's matinee yesterday. It was another of those queer transactions which present a phase of human nature to be found nowhere else except in a police court, that tribunal of petty offenses, showing the little meannesses of mankind and presenting the humorous and pathetic side of character in a motley sort of way that ever makes it attractive to morbid curiosity.

Jim Robinson was barbering at No. 128 Decatur street and went into business for himself at another place. Yesterday morning he passed by his old stand and saw one of his former customers in a chair getting a shave and hair cut. The customer was Will Daricourt and he had just left the chaingang and wanted a touch of civilization from a tonsorial artist. Jim rushed into the shop and persuaded Daricourt to pull off the towels and go into his new place. This enraged Crow Harrison, who was waiting on the ex-convict, and he had Jim arrested.

Judge Andy was of the opinion that Jim had a close shave from a row and that his conduct was likely to razor disturbance, and he fined him $1.75.

Now here is a strange story of how an innocent negro was dragged into two courts because two white men had disagreed about the ownership of a lot of stone-mason tools. Jeff Tolbert was the negro and he was one of the queerest victims on record.

G. W. McDuffie and W. B. Smith, two quarrymen, who are partners, had a lot of tools, and Smith told a negro to take care of them. McDuffie ordered Jeff to get them and he did so. The first negro had Jeff arrested and taken before Judge Andy. It was merely a question as to the ownership of the tools and the recorder dismissed the case.

Jeff was next taken before a justice of the peace on a warrant charging him with larceny. This was done merely to prove who owned the tools and who had a right to control them, McDuffie or Smith. The negro was being used as a tool of legal procedure, and he could not be made to understand what he had done to deserve such treatment. The matter is still in statu quo, as the lawyers say, and Jeff's character remains in the balance.

The genuine, old-time, professional tramp is hard to find these days, because he has learned to avoid the large cities; but one turned up at Judge Andy's matinee yesterday and he was of the typical sort, and had won his reputation by years of walking and begging and a repugnance to work that was pathetic.

A policeman picked up A. J. Anderson, the tramp, and locked him up on a charge of idling and loitering. Anderson was before the recorder, and as he stood in the presence of the court he smiled and tried to worm out of his trouble with urbanity. His hair had grown gray and thin in the cause of freedom and liberty. His clothes were soiled until they had lost their porousness. Twirling his battered old straw hat in his begrimed hands he answered all the questions with a smile and a bow.

His native soil was in Missouri and he had been tramping, so he said, for thirty years trying to find work. Labor was a mirage, a will-o'-the-wisp, a jack-o'-lantern that eluded him everywhere he went.

"I am going to let you go on your weary, and disconsolate way," said Judge Andy, "if you will promise me to leave the city."

"I shall withdraw from your town at once," the replied with a graceful bow.

He stepped into the prisoners' room and when he reappeared he had a stick, a box and a rag filled with cold, hard bread.

"You have a regular tramp's outfit," remarked the recorder.

"Thanks, thanks," said the professional knight of the cross-tie, "many thanks, your honor. Good day."

Manias develop at the matinee, and Judge Andy finds people with all sorts of crankisms and idiosyncrasies. Yesterday he struck up with Will Whitten, who acknowledged that he had a strong desire to steal rides on railroad trains and that he couldn't resist the temptation if his life depended on it. He hobbled out of the prisoners' room with a broken leg, the result of a fall from a train, and his left hand was twisted out of shape, having been smashed between two cars.

He had been caught stealing a ride in the Southern yards by a special officer, and he said to Judge Andy:

"I own up, judge, that I was riding on a car and I do it whenever I get the chance. I just long to take rides and as I haven't the money to pay for a ticket I steal rides all the time. You have heard of fellows not being able to keep from drinking liquor? Well, I am a car-ride drunkard, and I believe if I saw a train passing I would jump on it if I knew I was to be killed the next minute."

Whitten was sent where he will be forced to resist the temptation for the next three weeks.

THOMAS TALKS OF NEW DEPOT PLAN

He Thinks a New Union Depot is Needed in Atlanta.

W. AND A. PRESIDENT TALKS

He Wants His Roads To Use the Present Depot for the Present.

WILL ATTEND THE COUNCIL CONFERENCE

President Thomas Thinks All Roads, Except His, Should Erect a Joint Structure.

PRESIDENT J. W. THOMAS, OF THE Western and Atlantic railroad, was in the city yesterday, having come for the purpose of attending to business in the office of the road here. He remained until the afternoon, when he left in his private car over the Central railroad for Savannah, where he will meet Mrs. Thomas, who will arrive on a steamer from New York city.

Mr. Thomas is well known in Atlanta and consequently had a number of visitors during his stay in this city. He remained, however, in his private car all day, except for a brief visit to the local offices of his road in the Austell building. He will pass through the city again in a few days, but will not stop for any length of time.

He will, however, return to attend the conference between the city officials and the railroad men next Tuesday in Atlanta, if one is held, and apparently takes great interest in the question of a new depot. He is of the opinion that improvements are needed and it is his idea to have all roads except the Western and Atlantic and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis erect a permanent structure for the accommodation of the public.

His reasons for excluding the Western and Atlantic and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroads from this new depot he stated yesterday afternoon when seen in his private car. Mr. Thomas said:

"I came to Atlanta on business connected with the office here, but this is not of such a character as to be made public. I always like to be in this city. It is only a night's ride from Memphis, my home, and I therefore often come here.

"I leave this afternoon for Savannah, where I will meet Mrs. Thomas and shall pass through Atlanta on my way home, only, however, for a few moments. I will return next Tuesday for the purpose of attending the conference to be held here between the city officials and the railroad men in regard to the proposed new depot.

"I wrote Mayor Collier that I would take great pleasure in attending the conference and I intend coming, although I prove to be the only railroad man to put in an appearance. The depot question is creating somewhat of a stir, I notice, and I am not surprised.

"This union depot, it must be admitted, is badly in need of repairs and work should commence on it as soon as possible. It is also the case that a new depot is needed, and I should like to see one erected. My position on the question is this: The union depot, as you know, was leased from the state of Georgia by our company for a term of twenty-nine years, and eight years of this lease has expired. Our road controls the railroad tracks from Loyd street to Whitehall street, paying for this lease $50,000 annually.

"For the privilege of bringing their trains into the depot the other roads pay us rental amounting to $20,000, making the cost of the depot to us $20,000 a year. Now the other roads are receiving very poor accommodations in this depot and the thing for them to do is to jointly erect a permanent depot in another place, leaving this one for the use of the Western and Atlantic and Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis railroads.

"For our needs it is large enough. We have three trains each day to leave the depot and the same number to come in. We, therefore, can get along very nicely where we are and have no inducement to move. If the other roads leave this depot it would be repaired and made more presentable.

"It is impracticable to erect another building on this spot, for the structure would not be permanent and at the expiration of the lease would revert to the state. It is therefore out of the question for either our road or all railroads jointly to erect a structure here, unless the Georgia legislature makes special provisions by which we would be allowed to buy the property.

"Unless some measure is passed either authorizing the sale of the property to the railroads or making other provision for its disposition it is safe to say that no attempt will be made to erect a depot on the present site. Of course the other roads may object to erecting a depot in a spot further removed than this from the center of the city, but that is mere conjecture. I shall attend the conference and will await with considerable interence to hear the views expressed by the members of council and the railroad officials."

O. and R. V. Railroad Sold.

Lincoln, Neb., August 18.—The several lines making up the Omana and Republican Valley railroad, 482 miles, were bid in today at mortgage sale by the reorganized Union Pacific. Two sales were held, one under the extension mortgage and the second and first consolidated mortgages. W. D. Cornish, vice president of the Union Pacific, and Lawrence Greer were the only bidders. The first sale went to them at $20,000 and the second at the upset price of $750,000. Tomorrow the Union Pacific, Lincoln and Colorado branch will be sold at Lincoln, Kas. It is 225 miles long.

Two Expensive Deeds.

Savanah, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—Two deeds, each bearing $442.50 worth of revenue war stamps, making a total of $885, were filed for record with the clerk of the superior court this morning. There were eighty-five $10 stamps, six $5 stamps and the balance $1 and 50 cent stamps. The deeds were for the transfer of the Southern Fertilizer Company's plants in Savannah, Atlanta, Rome and Cordele to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company, organized under the laws of New Jersey. The consideration stated in the transfer was $221,300. One deed was from the Southern Fertilizer Company to William B. Chisholm, of Charleston, and the other was from William B. Chisholm to the Virginia-Carolina Chemical Company.

TEXANS AT OMAHA EXPOSITION.

Lone Star State People Crowded the Big Show Grounds.

Omaha, Neb., August 18.—This was Texas day at the exposition, and the occasion was celebrated in an elaborate manner. The railroads had made a one-cent-a-mile rate from all Texas points, and many people took advantage of the special excursions to participate in the exercises. The governor and full staff arrived last night.

The official party reached the auditorium just before 11 o'clock, headed by President Wattles, of the exposition association, and Governor Culberson. Its entrance was greeted by hearty applause from the gathering.

After a selection by the musical union band, Vice President John, of the Texas commission, introduced Acting Governor J. E. Harris, of Nebraska, who welcomed the visitors.

The introduction of Governor Culberson to respond to the welcoming address was received with liberal handclapping, which continued during his remarks. He said they would return to Texas with many pleasant memories of the hospitable reception they have received.

The address of the day was delivered by ex-Governor R. B. Hubbard, who declared that Texas has brought its oldest and its youngest governor to receive the genial welcome of this occasion. In referring to the history of Texas, he declared that it showed that its people had both brain and brawn, and patriotism more than both. Their first act after the end of their struggle for independence was to set aside 276,000,000 acres of land for the children of those who had fallen in the fray. Next they appropriated millions of acres for a university and for philanthropic institutions, and the results are now beginning to appear.

CLEVER RUSE CAUGHT HIM.

One Merchant Burglarizes Another's Store and Is Caught.

Courtland, Ala., August 18.—(Special.)—Several weeks ago the country store of Mr. C. C. Smith, of Ora, a village near Courtland, was burglarized, and about $500 in bills was taken. Smith put a skilled detective on the case. It appears the merchant had kept a record of the mint numbers on all of the bills. For some reason the detective suspected Jesse E. Kirby, a neighboring merchant, and a man of good standing. He continued to have Kirby change some money for him, and received in change some bills bearing the mint numbers of some of the bills stolen from Smith. He also ascertained that Kirby had sent a quantity of bills to a Memphis bank for deposit, and wiring to the bank, found out that the numbers on the bills tallied with the numbers furnished by Smith. When charged with the offense, Kirby indignantly denied his guilt, but finally, when confronted by the evidence, confessed it all. Kirby's father and brother, who are among the leading men of the county, have put up the money to reimburse Mr. Smith, and the latter has declined to prosecute the burglar on condition that he leaves the state at once.

LIFE UNDERWRITERS IN SESSION

National Association Will Elect Officers at This Meeting.

Minneapolis, Minn., August 18.—The principal address of the day before the convention of the National Association of Life Underwriters was that of Judge M. B. Koon, of this city, on "Insurance from the Standpoint of the Assured."

He pointed out that the real development of the life insurance business had taken place within thirty years, although the idea was not a new one. It had become a business necessity, demanded by business credit. It formed the simplest, safest and surest protection against losses from which most men shrink. Resolutions were adopted urging that the referee to whom the twenty-five companies in the compact all refer complaints as to illegal rebates, should accept complaints made by the local association as well as by the agents themselves. A nominating committee was named to meet this evening and select a ticket.

It seems to be conceded that Richard L. Cochrane, of New York, will land the presidency, although John T. Johnson, of Springfield, is a strong candidate. It had been expected that Lieutenant Hobson would be present at one of the sessions, but his regrets were received by President Bowles.

NEGRO KILLS TWO INDIANIANS.

Sheriff Has Great Difficulty To Prevent a Lynching.

Newport News, Va., August 18.—Private Alonzo Andrews, of company I, Sixteenth Indiana regiment, was shot and killed by Sam Hill, a negro saloonkeeper in Bloodfield, a negro settlement in the county, this afternoon. Private Jacob Altmire, of the same command, was wounded in the left foot by the same negro. Both of the men formerly lived at Elwood, Ind.

The shooting seemed to have been unprovoked. Hill was in a buggy when the shooting occurred, and his horse was in a gallop. He raised up and fired out of the back of the vehicle.

The negro was arrested and lodged in the city jail, but the feeling against him was so intense that the sheriff took him out of town for safe keeping. Bloodfield is under martial law tonight and a provost guard patrols the city. A skirmish line was thrown out at Camp Grant tonight to keep the company of which Andrews was a member from breaking out to avenge the murder of their comrade.

Lieutenant Leakin Resigns.

Savannah, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—Lieutenant W. R. Leakin, second lieutenant in the Third Georgia regiment, at Griffin, has tendered his resignation of that office to the government. He found it necessary to take this step, he said, on account of business engagement at home and personal matters which require his attention. He first enlisted as a private in the Second Georgia regiment and was afterwards appointed lieutenant by Governor Atkinson.

Lookout Inn Sold.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 18.—(Special.)—Lookout Inn, the handsome hotel on the summit of Lookout mountain, was today sold under a decree of the chancery court of the county at public outcry and was bought in by Captain C. A. Lyerly, president of the Chattanooga National bank, for himself and associates, most of whom are bondholders of the property. The price was $20,000, representing the obligations due various creditors.

Sentenced Murderer Commits Suicide.

Norristown, Pa., August 18.—Charles O. Kaiser who was under sentence to be hanged September 6th for the murder of his wife, committed suicide in his cell in the county jail about 4 o'clock this afternoon. He first cut an artery in his wrist with a watch spring and then hanged himself.

CONDITIONS MADE FOR EXAMINATION

President Hall Announces the Requirements To Get Scholarship.

EXAMINATION ON SEPT. 28TH

Will Be Conducted in Different Parts of the State.

MUST BE SOME WORTHY YOUNG MAN

Applicant Cannot Be a Present Student of the Institution or Higher Than Freshman in Others.

CONDITIONS HAVE BEEN NAMED by President Hall, of the Georgia School of Technology, for the competition for the Aaron French scholarship in the school. This scholarship has been given the school by Mr. French, of Pittsburg, in order to help deserving boys get an education.

Mr. French feels that the money that can be expended in a scholarship of this kind will be most wisely used through the authorities of the school than in any other way and he has placed a specified sum—enough to pay for the expenses of a student in the institution—in the hands of President Hall to be used as he thinks best for the maintenance of some young man in this state who wishes a technical education but is not able to obtain it through his own resources.

The gift of Mr. French is greatly appreciated by the trustees and faculty of the school and his generosity has received indorsement from many sources. This is not the first time that he has shown his interest in the Technological school and the education of the young men of Georgia. When President Hall was working to get an appropriation through the Georgia legislature for the textile department of the school and laying plans for that important branch of technical training Mr. French made a liberal donation for the purchase of machinery.

The general examination for the French scholarship will be held in different parts of the state on September 28th. The places where the examinations are to be conducted will be named later.

The conditions laid down by President Hall are as follows:

1. The applicant must be fifteen and a half years old and a resident of Georgia.

2. The parents, guardian or immediate family of the applicant must not have taxable property amounting to more than $3,000.

3. The applicant must present on entrance certificates of good character and exemplary habits.

4. The applicant must present himself at some place in Georgia, to be named hereafter by President Hall, on the 28th of next September for a written examination in the following subjects:

Algebra (Lyman Hall's) through quadratics, plane geometry, first book English grammar.

5. The papers of all applicants will be examined by the school faculty and the scholarship will be awarded to the student receiving the highest average.

6. The scholarship may be forfeited at any time by deficiency in studies, neglect of duty or breach of regulations.

7. The beneficiary must accept the money advanced as a loan from the school and give monthly notes of small amounts of $10 to $25 each, due after leaving the school, without interest and thus perpetuate the scholarship.

8. No student who has heretofore been a member of the apprentice (or higher) class of the school shall be allowed to compete. No student who has heretofore been a member of the freshman (or higher) class of any college be allowed to compete.

9. Applicants desiring to compete will apply to President Hall for blank form of application between August 25th and September 20th.

Mr. French has received numerous requests for assistance and desires to say that the fund donated to this scholarship is in answer to the requests made upon him by seemingly deserving people. In future all requests for aid from young men toward the completion of their education will be referred to President Hall who will acquaint them with the conditions of the scholarship.

President Hall requests that all state papers copy the above conditions, that any young men wishing to know may learn what is necessary to stand the competitive examination.

THREE HUNDRED LASHES.

The Lady Asked That the Wretch's Life Be Spared.

Anderson, S. C., August 18.—(Special.)—The report reached here yesterday afternoon that a negro had attempted to assault one of the ladies of this county at her home, three miles north of this city. The husband of the lady was in Anderson at the time. A posse immediately started in pursuit. Bloodhounds were secured and put on the trail and a lively chase followed. At 11 o'clock last night the negro was captured in the edge of the city and carried before the lady and indentified. She stated that her early discovery of the brute and cries for help frightened him and prevented him from touching her. She requested that his life be spared. He was taken to the woods and given three hundred lashes and told to leave the state.

Grave Robber Duke's Trial.

Washington, August 18.—The evidence for the prosecution in the courtmartial case of Captain Duncan, of the Twenty-second Kansas, charged with desecration of confederate graves, was finished by the court sitting at Thorough Fare Gap, Va., today. Three privates in the One Hundred and Fifty-ninth Indiana regiment gave testimony to the effect that Captain Duncan seemed to be directing the work of opening Major Duke's grave. The statute of the state of Virginia, making the offense a felony, was introduced. Counsel for the accused asked until Saturday to prepare his case, and this request was granted.

Heavy Floods Do Great Damage.

Simla, August 18.—Heavy floods and dangerous landslides have occurred below Nainital, in Kumaan province. A cemetery was destroyed. The European residents are believed to have escaped, but many natives were killed.

Fat Folks, Get Thin.

Dr. Edison's Obesity Remedies, sold at Jacobs' Pharmacy, Atlanta, are the only remedies that take off surplus fat quickly, safely and permanently. They improve the health and leave no wrinkles.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

National League Standing.

CLUBS—	Played.	Won.	Lost.	Per Ct.
Boston	103	68	35	660
Cincinnati	106	67	39	632
Baltimore	98	60	38	612
Cleveland	101	60	41	594
New York	100	58	42	580
Chicago	104	55	49	529
Pittsburg	101	51	50	505
Philadelphia	98	47	51	480
Brooklyn	97	38	59	393
Washington	100	37	63	370
Louisville	103	38	65	369
St. Louis	104	30	74	289

Cleveland 2, Brooklyn 0.

New York, August 18.—Cleveland and Brooklyn started out today to play two games. After the Clevelands had won the first game 2 to 0, the second contest was started. After two innings had been played, it was called on account of rain. No runs had been scored. Attendance 1,500. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Brooklyn	0	0	0
Cleveland	2	1	0

Batteries, Kennedy and Grimes; Cuppy and Zimmer. Umpires, Connolly and Snyder. Time, 1:55.

Washington 6, St. Louis 3.

Washington, August 18.—Tom Kinslow signed with St. Louis today. Selbach sprained his ankle in the first inning and will not be able to play for some time. The Senators won in the ninth on three singles, a base on balls and Tucker's error. Attendance 600. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	6	13	1
St. Louis	3	11	2

New York 7, Cincinnati 0.

New York, August 18.—The Giants took all three games of the present series with the Cincinnatis, the visitors getting but one run in the three games. Seymour pitched great ball at all stages of the game today. Attendance 3,000. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
New York	7	9	2
Cincinnati	0	1	2

Batteries, Seymour and Warner; Dammann, Hawley and Peitz. Umpires, Lynch and Andrews. Time, 1:50.

Baltimore 9, Louisville 6.

Baltimore, August 18.—Altrock lost his game with the Orioles today in the first inning. Nops was hit freely, but fine support kept the visitors from winning out. Attendance 1,215. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Baltimore	9	9	0
Louisville	6	12	3

Batteries, Nops and Clarke; Altrock and Kittredge. Umpires, Emslie and Hunt. Time, 2:05.

Philadelphia 8, Fittsburg 4.

Philadelphia, August 18.—Opportune hits by the Phillies, aided by loose fielding on the part of the Pittsburgers, enabled the Quakers to win today's game. Attendance 1,374. Score:

	R.	H.	E.
Philadelphia	8	9	2
Pittsburg	4	12	3

Batteries, Donohue and McFarland; Hart and Bowerman. Umpires, Swartwood and Warner. Time, 2:10.

Boston 10, Chicago 0.

Boston, Mass., August 18.—The Champions took another game from the Chicagos today in the easiest manner. Both sides fielded brilliantly, but the Chicagos were very weak at the bat. Attendance 2,000. R. H. E.

Boston.. 10 18 1

Chicago.. 0 2 0

Batteries—Lewis, Hickman and Yeager; Woods, Isbell and Donahue and Chance. Umpires, Gaffney and Brown. Time, 1:25.

Declarations Received.

New York, August 18.—The treasurer of the Coney Island Jockey Club announces that the following declarations have been received:

Out of the Twin City handicap—Ogden, Hamburg and Sir Walter.

Out of the Autumn cup—Hamburg and Scotch Plaid.

Out of the Flight stakes—Careful.

Out of the Autumn stakes—Toddy Ladle.

DIRECTUM KELLY MOVES FAST.

Western Mare, Mattie Patterson, Was Easily Beaten on Fort Erie Track.

Buffalo, N. Y., August 18.—The boast of H. M. Hanna and other Cleveland friends of the western mare, Mattie Patterson, that no one could tell how fast she could go, was short lived today when Directum Kelly, the four-year-old Direct colt, took her measure in the $5,000 Queen City stake, 2:16 trotting.

The Vilander mare had a heat in 2:14 to her credit, but Directum Kelly won a hard-fought heat in 2:08¼, following with two more heats in 2:10¼ and 2:10½, the second being a beautiful drive by Kelly and a great burst of speed by the colt after a disastrous break, putting him many lengths back. The Cleveland party lost a barrel of money, Mattie Patterson having sold favorite in the early pools 25 to 1¢ on the field.

The judges fined Saunders $100 for pulling up Mattie and allowing Big Timber to pass him after he saw he could not beat out Directum Kelly. This was the first of the big stakes of the Buffalo Grand Circuit meeting trotted on the Fort Erie track. There was a big crowd out.

Lady of the Manor, the favorite, easily captured the unfinished 2:12 pace in which Indiana had taken a heat on Wednesday. The Abbott scored the second victory for the Village farm when he bowled over the others in the 2:12 trot in impressive style, a prohibitive favorite after his chief opponent, Hans McGregor, had tangled up in a bad break and was distanced.

Star Pointer Uses a Running Mate.

Joliet, Ill., August 18.—At Ingalls park today, Star Pointer paced a mile with a running mate in 1:59¾, won handily down the back stretch undoubtedly prevented the big bay from lowering his record of 1:59¼.

Rank Outsider Wins.

New York, August 18.—A fair crowd witnessed some stirring sport at Aqueduct today. The first race furnished a big surprise. Domineer, at 25 to 1, won handily from Somers, the hot favorite.

Wants To Match McCoy and Ryan.

San Francisco August 18.—William Kennedy, superintendent of the Olympic Club, has wired Kid McCoy and Tommy Ryan offering to match them before the Olympic Club of this city at any time in September for the middleweight championship of the world. Kennedy also offers 60 per cent of the gross receipts.

Will Support Reynolds.

Mr. James R. Smith, who, at a recent meeting of the citizens of the first, was asked to stand for council from that ward, has withdrawn from the race, and has written a letter to Hons. James L. Mayson and M. T. LaHatte, chairman and secretary, as follows:

"Some time ago a number of the citizens of the first ward held a meeting, looking to the selection of a suitable candidate from that ward at the approaching primary, and you gentlemen were chosen as officers of that meeting. My name was proposed and I was then asked to make the race. I agreed to take the matter under advisement. Not having yet accepted the nomination of that meeting and being frequently asked to make my decision known, I take this method of doing so.

"I cannot make the race. My business engagements are such that I find it impossible to yield to the importunities of my friends, however, much I would like to oblige them, and I feel it due them and the candidates now announced, to let my decision be known, as the campaign is now on.

"Again, a year or so ago, at a similar meeting of this ward, Mr. C. B. Reynolds was nominated and after his selection I committed myself to him. He, however, subsequently withdrew for another gentleman, who made the race. Now, that Mr. Reynolds offers himself as a candidate, I feel that I should not oppose him."

This narrows the race down to two candidates, Mr. John H. Hartwell, a prominent merchant of the first ward, and C B. Reynolds, a well-known attorney of the Atlanta bar.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1898, of the condition of the

NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF MILWAUKEE,

Organized under the laws of the state of Wisconsin, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.

Principal office corner Broadway and Michigan Street, Milwaukee, Wis.

I. CAPITAL STOCK.

No capital stock—purely mutual.

II. ASSETS.

Total assets.. $109,227,444 08

III. LIABILITIES.

Total liabilities.. $109,227,444 08

IV. INCOME DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1898.

Total income.. $9,941,719 45

V. DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1898.

Total disbursements.. $4,984,416 16

Greatest amount insured in any one risk.. $ 75,000 00

Total amount of insurance outstanding.. $432,430 67

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON—Personally appeared before the undersigned W. Woods White, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the general agent of Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company and that the foregoing statement is correct and true. W. WOODS WHITE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 18th day of August, 1898.

JAMES M. JOHNSON, Notary Public, Fulton Coonty, Georgia.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1898, of the condition of the

GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW YORK,

Organized under the laws of the state of New York, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.

Principal office 52 and 54 William Street, New York.

II. ASSETS.

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value.. $4,493,444 58

III. LIABILITIES.

14. Total liabilities.. $2,556,553 71

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1898.

6. Total income actually received during the first six months in cash.. $ 704,500 34

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1898.

Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash.. $ 538,011 94

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the Insurance Commissioner.

STATE OF GEORGIA, COUNTY OF FULTON—Personally appeared before the undersigned L. G. Whitney, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the agent at Atlanta, Ga., of the Germania Fire Insuranee Company and that the foregoing statement is correct and true. L. G. WHITNEY.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 12th day of August, 1898.

GEORGE M. BROWN, Notary Public, Fulton County, Georgia.

Name of State Agent—S. D. SCUDDER, Manager Southern Department.

Name of Agents at Atlanta—HOYT & WHITNEY and WALTER TOMLINSON.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1898, of the condition of the

Commercial Union Assurance Company, of London,

Organized under the laws of the Kingdom of Great Britain, made to the governor of the state of Georgia, in pursuance of the laws of said state.

Principal office corner of Pine and William Streets, New York City.

I. CAPITAL.

1. Whole amount of capital stock.. $12,500,000

2. Amount paid up in cash.. 1,250,000—$1,250,000

II. ASSETS.

Total assets of the company, actual cash market value.. $3,394,160 17

III. LIABILITIES.

Total liabilities.. $2,090,658 61

IV. INCOME DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1898.

6. Total income actually received during the first six months in cash.. $1,115,923 01

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE YEAR 1898.

Total expenditures during the first six months of the year in cash.. $1,107,220 23

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is of file in the office of the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF NEW YORK, COUNTY OF NEW YORK—Personally appeared before the undersigned Charles Sewall, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the manager of the Commercial Union Assurance Company, Limited, of London, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true. CHARLES SEWALL, Manager.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 28th day of July, 1898.

GEORGE H. COREY, Commissioner for the State of Georgia, Office No. 55 Wall Street, New York City.

Name of state agent, George M. Brown.

Name of agent at Atlanta, George M. Brown & Co.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1898, of the condition of the

FIDELITY MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION,

Organized under the laws of the state of Pennsylvania, made to the governor of the state of Georgia pursuant to the laws of said state.

Principal office Nos. 112, 116 N. Broad St., Philadelphia.

I. INCOME DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1898.

Total income.. $2,917,188 91

II. DISBURSEMENTS DURING FIRST SIX MONTHS OF 1898.

Total disbursements.. $775,287 44

III. INVESTED ASSETS.

Total net assets.. $2,141,931 47—$2,141,931 47

IV. CONTINGENT ASSETS.

Total assets.. $2,155,843 33

V. LIABILITIES.

Total liabilities.. $648,729 78

A copy of the act of incorporation, duly certified, is attached to the annual statement in the office of the insurance commissioner.

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA, COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA—Personally appeared before the undersigned L. G. Pouse, who, being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the president of the Fidelity Mutual Life Association and that the foregoing statement is correct and true. L. G. POUSE.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 21st day of July, 1898.

SAMUEL L. TAYLOR, Commissioner for Georgia.

CHARLES G. BECK, Manager, 821-823 Equitable Building, Atlanta, Ga.

Arriving Daily--

FINE LINE OF

Wedding Presents in Cut Glass, Solid Silver, Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, Jewelry and Novelties. Everything new at Stilson's. Badge work and repairing promptly done.

F. J. STILSON, 55 Whitehall St.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT for the six months ending June 30, 1898, of the condition of the

Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association, Of Atlanta, Ga.,

Organized under the laws of the state of Georgia; made to the governor of the state of Georgia; pursuant to the laws of said state.

Income during the first six months of 1898	$ 30,586 83
Disbursements during first six months of 1898	25,011 26
Total assets June 30, 1898	85,080 87
Total liabilities June 30, 1898 (death claims in procers of adjustment)	6,000 00
Total insurance in force June 30, 1898	4,351,000 00
Total insurance in force in Georgia June 30, 1898	3,178,000 00

State of Georgia, County of Fulton—Personally appeared before the undersigned F. R. Bunker, who being duly sworn, deposes and says that he is the secretary of the Bankers' Guarantee Fund Life Association, and that the foregoing statement is correct and true. F. R. BUNKER, Secretary.

Sworn to and subscribed to before me this 15th day of August, 1898. ROBERT ZAHNER, N. P.

HOTELS AND SUMMER RESORTS.

GRANT HOTEL.

86 1-2 Whitehall Street.

Three blocks from carshed. Most popular and best located family hotel in city. A. B. Walker, who is well known as a hotel man, has just taken charge as proprietor and manager and will be glad to see all of his old friends. Special rates by the week or month.

PETER LYNCH.

ESTABLISHED 1837.

85 Whitehall and 7 Mitchell Streets, Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors. Fine Liquors and Wines a specialty. Also Boots, Shoes, Harness and Harness Upper and Sole Leather. Crockeryware, Hardware, Guns, Pistols and Ammunition, Field and Garden Seeds in their season. A variety store. All orders from country and town filled promptly at lowest market rates. Terms cash.

NOTICE.

I will receive bids for the furnishing of winter uniforms for the Atlanta police force until Wednesday, August 24th, at 12 o'clock, noon. The uniforms are to be made of the best quality indigo blue cloth, manufactured by either of the following mills: Middleton, Waterloo, Assabet, Metropolitan or Warrenton woolen mills. The uniforms are to be made and trimmed in a workmanlike manner; weight of cloth for coat and vest 22 ounces to the yard, for pants, 24 ounces to the yard, and for overcoats 26 ounces to the yard; service stripes to be placed on sleeves of coats.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids.

W. P. MANLY, Chief of Police.

aug 14 17 19 22

Kodaks Rented

10c Per Day.

My time is exclusively devoted to developing, printing and enlarging for amateurs.

EXPERT ON FILM.

McCLEERY, Atlanta, Ga.

414 and 415 Norcross building.

THE INK USED ON THIS PAPER

IS FROM THE

Standard Printing Ink Co

No. 20 W. Canal St., CINCINNATI O.

ESTABLISHED IN 1857.

GEORGIA, FULTON COUNTY.—Ordinary's Office, August 18, 1898. W. Shackelford has applied for exemption of personality, and I will pass upon the same at 10 o'clock a. m. on the 9th day of September, 1898, at my office. 8-19 2 t W. H. HULSEY.

$3.50 St. Simon's Island and Return. —— $4.00 Cumberland Island and Return.

SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES ATLANTA UNION DEPOT 8 O'CLOCK TONIGHT

VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

GET TICKETS AT OFFICES: KIMBALL HOUSE CORNER AND UNION DEPOT.

JOHN B. REDWINE FAILS AND GOES

The Money Lender Fails and Is Heavily in Debt.

HE IS ILL AND GOES AWAY

Was Regarded as a Man of Means and a Shrewd Capitalist.

THE NEWS WAS A GREAT SURPRISE

His Career in Commercial Circles Was Remarkable—His Clerk Says He May Pay Out—Redwine Now in North Carolina for His Health.

BROKEN IN HEALTH AND FORTUNE, John B. Redwine, money lender, lawyer and erstwhile capitalist, is in North Carolina seeking to recuperate his shattered constitution so that he may begin life over again.

This news came to his friends yesterday morning and for a while they could not believe it, but regarded it as some hoax. They had regarded Redwine as a man of wealth, one who was getting richer and richer each day. That he was without a dollar and owed a large amount of money which he was unable to pay, seemed next to an impossibility.

As the news became verified it was learned that he owed something like $50,000, and that he was so broken in health that he had to leave his tangled affairs to others to straighten out while he sought rest in some secluded place.

Last Thursday he had a partial stroke of apoplexy and this added to the terrible strain which his business affairs entailed, came near ending his life. At first he refused to leave Atlanta, and continued to battle against the tide which was swamping him. He was loathe to turn from the books and papers which had been his daily care for many years.

His career has been a most remarkable one. He came to Atlanta a poor young lawyer and managed to save a few dollars. He found the lending of money a profitable business and began to leave off the practice of law to buy negotiable paper and notes at a discount. Year by year he saved money until he was recognized as a man of some means and had a good credit at several of the city banks. Two years ago, when the financial depression came, he made many bad loans and found himself losing money. The harder he attempted to recoup the more he got behind, and he soon found himself without capital. His credit, however, managed to carry him over for a while and he continued business. A few months ago he knew that the financial tide was about to engulf him, but he would not give up. The worry and toil told on his constitution, which had been one of iron, and then came the stroke of apoplexy which warned him that he was vanquished.

It was rumored about a week ago that he was suffering with heart trouble and the fact that he was not about his office created no suspicion. Yesterday morning a bank collector went to his place of business and was told that Redwine was out of the city and the paper could not be paid. This caused alarm, and then came the statement that he was bankrupt and away on a trip for his health.

Statement of Confidential Clerk.

His friends had persuaded him at the last moment to go away for a little while, his confidential clerk, Charles M. Curran, agreeing to wind up his affairs as speedily as possible.

Curran stated to a representative of The Constitution yesterday evening that Redwine was in North Carolina and in wretched health.

"It is best to have the matter truthfully stated," said Curran, "and Mr. Redwine owes something like $40,000, and his assets to cover this amount will, in my opinion, reach $60,000. All the banks, it is said, hold notes of Mr. Redwine's for various amounts, but none of them are very large. I shall wind up his affairs and I believe he will pay out dollar for dollar. He could have remained here and done this himself if his health had not given way. If he had stayed he would have died. His friends persuaded him to leave."

Redwine always took a pride in his business affairs, and the fact that he had to acknowledge he had failed caused him much mortification, and he hated to meet his old associates after the news became known.

Redwine's Business Career.

Redwine came to Atlanta about twenty years ago. His office has been in the basement of Temple Court, on Alabama street. He loaned money and that was his exclusive business for nearly fifteen years. He was regarded as a very shrewd man and one who thoroughly understood money lending, and who could tell when a piece of commercial paper was good or bad, and this was why those who knew him were loathe to believe that he was penniless and had failed in business.

It is said he refused to take the few dollars in his safe when he at last decided to go away, and that his wife pawned her diamonds to raisethe money for the trip.

He said to some of his friends on the evening he left the city:

"Well, I am beaten in the contest, and I will have to own that I am a penniless man after years of struggling to gain wealth, but if I can get well I am willing to start life over again and at the bottom. I will be willing to work for my daily bread at a dollar a day."

Redwine's business affairs will be looked into and if it is possible his creditors will be paid all he owes.

He has a family residing at No. 342 Jackson street, who will go to him in a little while, and when he is well again, if he ever recovers his health, they will return to Atlanta, they say.

BRAVE CAPTAIN CLARK OF THE OREGON.

From The Army and Navy Journal.

I suppose you all know about our glorious victory over Admiral Cervera's fleet and the very prominent part this ship took in that action, so it will not be any use my writing about it, although, being at the port battery, I was a spectator after two ships and the torpedo fleet were destroyed, when we received the starboard gun crews, so I saw nearly all the movements made.

I suppose the papers will rake up everything about Captain Clark, all his love cases, etc., a la Dewey, but there is one thing they do not know and only the men who were with him on July 3d know what kind of man he is in the heat of battle—always what we call a good captain in the navy, none of us thought him as good as we found him to be that glorious day.

As soon as the enemy was sighted he went and stood on the forward thirteen-inch turret, where he could see every move of Cervera, and headed the Oregon for the nearest vessels, which were the torpedo boat destroyers.

After a few shots our six-inch guns knocked one destroyer in two; the other headed for the beach. We did not stop to shell a fallen foe, but stood on after the Maria Teresa. We crossed the bows of the Iowa, which for some reason was heading off shore, with her stern to the enemy, and engaged the Maria Teresa. After a few minutes the Spanish vessel caught fire and ran ashore. Then the chief ordered us to fire on the Oquendo, which we did, and, with the help of the Texas only, we set her on fire and she headed for the beach.

Then an officer said: "Now, captain, is our time to give it to her."

The captain replied: "Never mind her; there are two ships ahead."

Next we commenced a continual rain of shell for nearly an hour on the Vizcaya, with very little help from any one, as the only ship then ahead of us was the Brooklyn, and we left the Texas far astern, but after an hour's run she followed her sister ships ashore on fire.

Then commenced the greatest run of the day. The Cristobal Colon was about eight thousand yards ahead, on our starboard bow, the Brooklyn about three hundred yards ahead and about one thousand yards on our port bow.

We fired a thirteen-inch occasionally, Lieutenant Eberle making the finest shots it has ever been my pleasure to see in the many years I have been in the service.

We gained gradually until we could get our six-pounders to work. Then she struck. All honor to Captain Clark. The only thing that seemed to bother him was the safety of his men consistent with putting his ship as near the enemy as possible. He said several times during the fight to men who were fearless enough to expose themselves to see what was being done: "Get under cover, children; I do not want any one of you hurt. Mr. Coggswell, keep my children under cover. Do not let any of them get hurt."

He also walked to the engine room telephone and said: "I suppose the men are doing their best?" The engineer said they were. Then the captain said: "That's all any man can do." Then he said to the men around him: "Now, children, go and get something to eat, if it is only a little bread and water."

We were then chasing the Colon. The cooks were at their guns and the fires were out.

This is a pen picture, as near as my poor talents can make it, of the cool, smiling man who, by his bravery and quick perception alone, prevented the escape of at least two, if not three, of the Spanish cruisers after he had destroyed one cruiser and a destroyer.

CENSORSHIP IS NOW ABOLISHED.

Chief Signal Officer Greely Issues a Full Notification.

New York, August 18.—The Western Union Telegraph Company's central cable office announces that all censorship on cable messages has been abolished.

General Greely sent notification to the telegraph companies as follows:

"Censorship is raised on all commercial code or cipher dispatches to and from Cuba, Porto Rico and all West Indian islands. In addition arrangements have been made with the Spanish government authorities whereby they agree to abolish similar restrictions on code messages in Cuba. As the Spanish still exercise censorship over press messages and over private telegrams containing statements injurious to the interests of Spain, similar action will be taken regarding like messages in the United States, but the censorship will be of the most liberal character.

"A. W. GREELY,
"Chief Signal Officer, U. S. A."

Comfort Baby

in hot weather by dusting his tender little skin with Comfort Powder. It relieves itching, and prevents chafing."—M. E. Fisher, Trained Nurse, Forestdale, Mass.

All Druggists. 25 and 50c. Sample box free. COMFORT POWDER CO., Hartford, Ct.

FIFTH SAILS FOR SANTIAGO TODAY

Fighting Regiment Will Bid Good-by to American Shores.

ORDER ISSUED YESTERDAY

Lieutenant Normoyle Left for Tampa Last Night.

COMMANDER FORBES GOES SOON

Order for the Removal or Release of the Spanish Prisoners from Fort McPherson May Come Any Moment—The News of the Fort.

AS FORECASTED IN THE CONSTITUTION of two days ago, the Fifth United States infantry will not return to Fort McPherson, but will be sent to Santiago to do garrison duty until the government of the island is finally turned over to the Cubans.

No time will be lost in getting the regiment on transports, and the two ships, Knickerbocker and Saratoga, now in the harbor of Tampa, will be utilized in conveying the Fifth to its destination. Owing to the uncertainty of American occupation in Cuba there is no way of telling how long the Fifth infantry will be abroad, but it is altogether probable that the men will not see American shores again before the end of the year.

Great disappointment was expressed by the wives and families of the officers of the regiment, who have all remained at Fort McPherson, when it was known with certainty yesterday morning that the Fifth was destined for Cuba. The ladies of the army are always glad when their husbands or brothers are given opportunity for distinguishing themselves, but many of them were bitterly opposed to the idea of sending the Fifth to Santiago only for the purpose of doing guard duty.

Lieutenant Normoyle, quartermaster of the regiment, left for Tampa last night to take his place in the Fifth before its departure from Tampa and many messages were intrusted to his care by the anxious wives and sisters of the officers at the post.

Owing to the shortness of the time before the regiment sails for Santiago, the 400 recruits for the Fifth now at Fort McPherson will not have time to join the ranks, but will probably be sent over by transport in the course of a week or two. All of the recruits are anxious to see service in Cuba and were in hopes of being sent along in order to make the trip from Tampa with their regiment.

Captain Forbes, of the Fifth, now in command of the garrison at Fort McPherson, will be ordered to join his regiment as soon as the affairs of the post can be straightened out and left in the hands of another officer. It is the opinion of Captain Forbes that the war department may send the recruits for his regiment to Santiago under his command after all the men designed for the Fifth have arrived from the recruiting stations over the country.

The following order was issued from headquarters of the department of the gulf yesterday morning:

"Pursuant to telegraphic instructions from the war department, the Fifth United States infantry, now at Tampa, Fla, is relieved from duty in this department, and will proceed to Santiago, Cuba, via transports Knickerbocker and Saratoga, to sail from Tampa, Friday and Saturday, August 19 and 20, 1898, reporting upon arrival to the commanding general department of Santiago for duty. The regiment will take its full equipment and equipage and ample rations and medical stores for the journey. Wagon transportation will be left at Tampa."

Spanish Prisoners Ready To Go.

An order for the removal or release of the Spanish prisoners now under guard at Fort McPherson is confidently expected by the officers in charge at any moment.

Several weeks ago a request was sent to the war department by the department of the gulf asking that the twenty Spaniards be dismissed from the post, and it is known by the officers in command that the government is now considering the advisability of releasing all the prisoners taken during the war.

The telegram sent to the war department by Major Taylor two days ago, asking for the transfer of the Spaniards in order to use the building occupied by them, has not been answered, but the reply of the government will probably come sometime today. Major Taylor said yesterday:

"The room in which the prisoners are confined is a large and open one and would be of great advantage as a hospital for the fever patients. Upon the departure of the Spaniards the building will be transformed into wards for the sick and will be a substantial addition to the hospital service.

"My telegram was sent two days ago, but up to the present time I have received no answer. The sooner we get control of the building the better it will be, as the next hospital train from Fernandina, with 170 patients, will arrive in a few days.

"When the order comes the Spaniards will be taken away as soon as possible."

ONLY MORNING DRILLS NOW.

First Lieutenant and Quartermaster Coles Has Resigned.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 18.—(Special.) Perhaps the happiest men at Camp Thomas yesterday were the boys of the First Georgia regiment when Colonel Lawton received an order discontinuing the afternoon drills. Heretofore the men have been compelled to drill over an hour on the hot afternoon sun.

General Roe, commanding the brigade, has reached the conclusion that the men have quite enough to do in the morning drill during these times of peace. First Lieutenant and Quartermaster A. P. Coles has resigned and gone home on a thirty-day leave, pending the acceptance of his resignation. Quartermaster Coles resigned on account of pressing business. Second Lieutenant Walter Corbett is now acting in his stead. Colonel Lawton has recommended a successor to Lieutenant Coles, but Governor Atkinson has not made the appointment. Lieutenant and Adjutant M. G. White and three guards have gone to Macon after the boys of company E, who ran away several days ago and were placed under arrest upon reaching their homes. According to an order from the war department, the office of field officers' court held by Major Kenan has been abandoned. Yesterday an order was received by Colonel Lawton directing him to name an officer as a summary court, and Lieutenant Colonel Brooks was named. All men guilty of a breach of discipline will be arranged before that officer in the future.

WHEELER COMMANDS AT WIKOFF

Politicians Visit Colonel Roosevelt at Montauk Point Camp.

New York, August 18.—General Joseph Wheeler tonight took command at Camp Wikoff, at Montauk Point, succeeding General Young. The event of the day, outside of the arrival of General Wheeler, was the discharge of the Rough Riders and Colonel Roosevelt from the detention camp. There was not a suspicion of serious illness among the men and all were much improved by their stay in the camp. Colonel Roosevelt has been allowed the freedom of the camp since yesterday afternoon and last evening he conferred with a number of friends who made no secret that their mission was political.

Colonel Roosevelt said today, when asked what he thought of the political situation after reading the newspapers, which he had been doing with apparent great interest, that his lips was sealed so far as politics was concerned by his uniform. While he wore the uniform of the United States army he could not discuss politics or personal matters for publication. Colonel Roosevelt visited the camp of the Rough Riders who had remained in Florida while he and the others went to Santiago and was received with demonstrations of delight.

Colonel Roosevelt will leave the camp on Saturday for a four days' visit to New York.

Sergeant Alfred N. Judson, of the Rough Riders, died today of typhoid fever. The body of J. Knox Green, the Rough Rider, who died and was buried since coming to Montauk, will be shipped later to Gonzales, Tex., where his mother resides.

The remaining companies of the Seventy-first New York came ashore today and went to the detention camp.

Things are now getting into shape in the camp and there is more or less endless routine and a total absence of the rush and bustle of the first few days in camp. The supplies are arriving rapidly and in order.

They Will Greet Wheeler.

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 18.—(Special.) The citizens of Chattanooga are arranging to tender General Joe Wheeler a magnificent reception when he passes through this city to his home. General Wheeler wires that he does not know what date he will be here. The governors of adjoining states will be invited to be present, as will leading citizens of Atlanta, Knoxville and Nashville.

CUBANS PAY OFF OLD SCORES.

United States Minister Clayton Informs Mexico of Peace Negotiations.

Mexico City, August 18.—United States Minister Clayton has notified the foreign relations department of the conclusion of peace preliminaries with Spain, and Minister Mariscal formally replied, congratulating the United States government that peace is now assured.

It is predicted that the Cubans will have many scores to pay off against Spanish volunteers in Havana, composed of a low class of Spaniards engaged in trade there, as these men have been more brutal in their treatment of the Cubans than the Spanish soldiers.

It will require a strong hand on the part of the American military commander in Havana to prevent an outbreak of long-repressed rage of Cuban patriots against these volunteers.

WHAT THE WAR HAS WROUGHT.

Baltimore American: The ends gained have justified the cost.

Chicago Journal: The war will radically change our foreign relations.

Chicago Record: The conflict just drawn to a close has been for the United States one of the most brilliant in the history of nations.

New York Mail and Express: Capital will flood every artery of domestic trade and will rush eagerly to the development of the territories brought under the protection of our flag and the regulation of our law.

St. Louis Globe-Democrat: From the hemisphere which Spain discovered, which she colonized earlier than any other nation, and on which she once held more territory than all the other countries combined, the Spanish flag now vanishes.

Chicago Tribune: With Cuba and Porto Rico in our hands in the West Indies, with the Philippines in the east, and with coaling stations at Hawaii, the Ladrones, Samoa and the Carolines, there will take place a wonderful expansion of American commerce in both the great oceans.

New Orleans Picayune: The war just brought to a close so triumphantly for American arms has developed many interesting surprises, not the least of which is the comparatively light bloodshed. Even Spain has suffered less in killed and wounded than would have been thought at all possible when war commenced.

Baltimore Herald: We have not only freed Cuba, but we have driven Spain and her medieval civilization from the western hemisphere. We have arrested the power of Spanish oppression in the far Pacific. We have struck a blow for humanity that will bring blessings to millions of people enthralled for centuries!

New York Tribune: When we look down the long aisles of the future and see the possible ten million prosperous and happy Americans in Cuba, the possible five millions in Porto Rico, and the uplifting of the Philippine islands from barbarism to the front of civilization, the change in the face of the world by four months of 1898 seems scarcely credible, and is quite immeasurable.

New York Times: In the moment when peace, skilfully and honorably arranged, follows upon victories without precedent in modern warfare, it is worth the while of the American people to study frankly one lesson that the experience plainly conveys, the necessity of a complete and thorough reorganization of our system of providing and administering military resources.

Philadelphia Public Ledger: Spain retires from the western continent, on which England, our fellow-member of the English speaking race, alone of European powers is now left. France retired with the Louisiana purchase and again retreated from Mexico, Russia withdrew with the sale of Alaska. Spain disappears with the cession of Porto Rico and the surrender of Cuba. No other European flag but England's stands today over any considerable portion of the three Americas, and England, by her colonial legislation, by her submission to arbitration of the Venezuela boundary and by the Canadian-American commission, now sitting, has expressed her frank, full and hearty readiness to leave to the Americas the solution of all American issues.

FULTON'S GAIN IS $1,075,152

Compilation of Tax Returns Has Been Completed.

REPORTED TO COMPTROLLER

Increase Is Not So Large as In Former Years.

PROPERTY RETURNED AT $50,338,725

The Taxbooks Closed on July 1st, and with Rapidity the Totals Have Been Prepared by County Tax Receiver Armistead.

THE TAX RETURNS FOR FULTON county this year show an increase of $1,075,152 over the returns of last year. This amount does not include the defaulters—those who have failed to make returns of their taxable property. This is considered a good increase, but not so large as it has been in former years.

The figures of the returns were finished by Tax Receiver Armistead yesterday morning and he made his report to the comptroller of the state yesterday afternoon. For six weeks competent accountants have been at work on his books and they finished their work late Wednesday night.

The valuation of property generally has increased since last year. The greatest increase has been in real estate in the city. The value of city property over that of county property is over $28,000,000. This is said to be due to the fact that property owners in the country are allowed to assess their own property and those in the city have their property assessed by the board of city assessors.

The total valuation of property in the county is $50,338,925. Over $32,000,000 of this is real estate in Atlanta. The total shows the value of money debts and debts in the county to be almost as much as the real estate valuation of the property of the county outside of the city.

The county shows a greater increase in proportion to the value of the property than the city.

Some interesting figures are shown upon the books. According to the returns there are 206 lawyers in the county, 184 doctors, 128 dentists, five bank presidents, five railroad presidents, two superintendents of railroads and one president of gas companies.

The following is a total of the value of different properties of the county as they were given in and show the compilation of the returns:

County property.. .. ..$	4,281,390
City property	32,956,105
Shares in banks..	1,936,715
Shares B. and L. Ass'ns.	131,245
Gas companies..	450,000
Stocks and bonds.. ..	624,490
Money and debts.. ..	3,655,465
Merchandise..	3,021,400
Bicycles..	5,795
Woolen and cotton mills	884,850
Iron w'ks, f'ndries, etc.	189,960
Capital in mining.. ..	1,220
Household and kitchen furniture..	2,330,525
Jewelry..	116,640
Stocks, etc..	202,830
Carriages, wagons, etc..	107,660
Crops, cotton, corn, etc.	1,995
Property not mentioned.	437,640
Total.. .. ..$	50,338,925
Total for 1897.. .. ..$	49,263,773
Increase for 1898.. ..$	1,075,152

COMMANDS WANT TO REMAIN IN

War Department Arranging To Muster Out Volunteers.

Washington, August 18.—(Special.)—The war department has not completed its arrangements for the mustering out of volunteers and will give no information in advance of formal orders. Much pressure is being brought to bear in favor of the retention in service of different commands, and in order to prevent any interference with the department plans neither the secretary nor Adjutant General Corbin, nor Major Johnson, in whose special charge the matter is, will give any information whatever.

It is practically certain that the regiments recruited and recruiting under the second call for volunteers will be those first mustered out. That is the present plan of the department. These are, as a rule, the people who are especially anxious to remain in the service in the hope that they will have something to show for their patriotism. To be mustered out before they are really mustered in is a prospect they do not at all enjoy.

The Third Georgia is one of the regiments that is anxious to stay in the service. Senator Clay telegraphed the department today in their interest and will do all in his power to get them retained. The chances are at this writing against it, however. OHL.

No Necessity for More Bonds.

Washington, August 18.—It is the opinion of the officials of the treasury department that there will be no necessity for another bond issue growing out of the war and that the present revenue law, with possibly slight modifications, should be retained on the statute books for an indefinite period.

Beats the Klondike.

Mr. A. C. Thomas, of Marysville, Tex., has found a more valuable discovery than has yet been made in the Klondike. For years he suffered untold agony from consumption, accompanied by hemorrhages; and was absolutely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. He declares that gold is of little value in comparison with this marvelous cure; would have it, even if it cost a hundred dollars a bottle. Asthma, Bronchitis and all throat and lung affections are positively cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Trial bottles 10c. at all drug stores. Regular size 50 cts. and $1.00. Guaranteed to cure or price refunded.

OUR FOREIGN WARS ARE ALL RECALLED

An Interesting Synopsis of the Wars In Which We Have Been Engaged.

THE NATION BEGAN IN INFANCY

To Have Misunderstandings to Settle Which a Resort to Arms Was Necessary—How the Bashaw and Old Bomba Were Brought to Terms.

I notice you quote from a Globe-Democrat writer who professes to tell us about the invasions of foreign lands by our troops.

Now the reading public would no doubt relish at this time information of this kind, and writers on the subject should endeavor to be as accurate as possible when presuming to teach us authentic history.

Your editorial comment leads us to believe that the writer's research was neither careful nor full enough for the best information.

General William Eaton's demonstrations in the interior of Tripoli would never have brought the bashaw to terms and liberated Bainbridge had it not been for our fleet lying in the harbor.

And General Hull's invasion of Canadian soil was not only a failure in itself, but very disastrous to the American arms.

Let us say the first hostile invasion our arms ever made was that of Commodore Preble and Captain Bainbridge into Tripolitan waters in 1803, and enough Bainbridge and his crew, together with their ship, were captured by the enemy, the men were afterwards rescued and Tripoli humbled.

During the captivity of Bainbridge and his men General Eaton and Hamet, the rightful heir to the throne of Tripoli, collected a small force of men, consisting of American marines and natives friendly to Hamet's cause, set out from Egypt on an expedition against some outlying provinces of Tripoli. At this juncture, however, the usurping bashaw signed a treaty of peace with our representative Mr. Lear, on board the American fleet.

Depredations on American commerce was the cause of this rupture.

During the war of 1812 General William Hull, governor of Michigan territory, stationed at Detroit with a force of 2,500 men, crossed into Canada July 12, 1812, but without any successful operations retired to Detroit and on August 16th ingloriously surrendered his force and entire territory to the British forces under General Brock. Hll was afterwards courtmartialed and sentenced to death. His advanced age and former services in the revolution, however, saved him from this ignominious death.

Further invasions of Canadian soil during this war were made under the direction of General Henry Dearborne.

Colonel Solomon Van Rensselaer with 1,000 men crossed the Niagara river and attacked Queenstown heights October 13, 1812, but was obliged to surrender—not, however, until the British general, Brock, was killed.

On the 27th day of April, 1813, by order of General Dearborne, General Pike, with 1,700 men, attacked the capital of upper Canada, which was the British depository of military stores and a post of great importance to the British army. Pike was killed, but the place was taken by the Americans.

On the 2d of October, 1813, General Harrison and Governor Shelby, of Kentucky, crossed into Canada with a force of 3,500 men and attacked the British under General Proctor and the Indians under Tecumseh in the great battle of the Thames. The Americans were completely successful, having killed Tecumseh and captured the entire British force, excepting Proctor and about 200 men.

The invasion of the British territory in America by the United States in 1814 was begun by 3,500 men under General Brown, July 1st. Chippewa, Lundy's lane and Bridgewater, the siege of Fort Erie and a second engagement at Chippewa extending from July 4th to the 12th of October, all mark a serious conflict or arms with but little advantage to either side until the Americans found themselves overwhelmed by heavy re-enforcements from Europe and unable to longer combat the superior forces in the enemy's country.

During this year the large number of able commanders and desperate men engaged and the scant advantage gained shows that the conquest of Canada was exceedingly difficult.

The losses from the opposing armies throughout the conflict was about equal.

In 1812 the dey of Algiers ordered the American consul to leave his country and the Algerines proceeded to harass our merchantmen, capture our ships and sell our sailors into slavery.

Congress declared war in March, 1814, and dispatched Commodore Decatur with a squadron of American vessels to Algerine waters.

June 18, 1815, Decatur captured a frigate and a brig and so terrorized the Algerines that the dey on July 4th signed a treaty agreeing to give up all the soldiers and sailors captured, restore all the property taken and to pay an indemnity of $8,000,000 besides. This episode forever stopped the ravages on our merchant marine by the Barbary states.

In the year 1817 knowledge came to the authorities of the government that certain desperate characters made up of Seminole and Creek Indians, Spanish thieves and English adventurers were making incursions from the Spanish territory of Florida into the adjacent states and territory of the United States for the purpose of robbery, murder and arson.

The president authorized General Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee, to raise troops in the southern states and proceed to the frontier and protect the citizens from these depredations.

Instead of calling on the governors of the several states for men, Jackson issued an address to the riflemen of west Tennessee who had fought in the battle of New Orleans, calling on them to enlist in his enterprise. One thousand of them responded with alacrity, and with these General Jackson proceeded to St. Marks, Pensacola and other strongholds of the desperadoes in the Spanish possessions, hanged the English ringleaders, Arbuthnot and Ambrister; killed out the hostile Indians, and so punished the Spaniards that Spain was glad to relinquish her claim to the Floridas, which she did by the treaty of 1819. The price agreed upon was $5,000,000, but this money was to be paid to citizens of the United States to reimburse them against losses caused by these renegade depredations.

Charges were brought against General Jackson in the United States congress for invading foreign territory without authority, but Jackson was honorably acquitted. So it is seen that the present invasion of Spanish territory by United States troops is not the first by about eighty years.

The war with Mexico is generally attributed to a dispute about the boundary line between Texas, lately annexed to the United States, and the republic of Mexico. But perhaps the prime cause of it and the real antagonism which rankled the savage Mexican heart was the annexation of Texas.

Anyway, when General Taylor crossed into Mexico, September, 1846, his army swept everything before it. And so with General Scott's army the year following.

Almost every encounter proved destructive to the Mexican forces and in almost all of them the Mexican army outnumbered our own. September 12, 1847, the stars and stripes floated over the hall of the Montezumas.

By the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo we acquired all the Mexican territory north of the Rio Grande river, and we agreed to pay in all about $28,000,000.

During the years 1809-12 the Neapolitan government, first under Joseph Bonaparte and later under Murat, Napoleon's brother-in-law, respectively, and who were put in power by Napoleon, allowed or authorized the confiscation of numbers of our ships, with their cargoes, until our people held claims against them of nearly $2,000,000.

Frequent demands for the payment of these claims had been made, but they had been refused.

The matter stood unadjusted through all the years until General Jackson became president of the United States. He concluded they must be paid.

So in the good year of 1832, when Ferdinand II, nicknamed Bomba, was at the head of the government, General Jackson appointed the Hon. John Nelson as special agent to collect the claim. Mr. Nelson boarded the ship Brandywine, under Commodore Daniel Patterson, accompanied by five other American vessels, and sailed into the harbor of the Neapolitans. The Brandywine rode into the harbor two or three days ahead of the other ships. Mr. Nelson made a formal but polite demand for payment of the delinquent claim.

Bomba could not see any cause for paying so old a debt, and therefore as positively declined. Shortly a second United States flag was seen to enter the harbor. Another demand was made for pay. Still Bomba could not meet the bill.

A few days more brought another ship. Again the money was asked for and refused until the sixth American monster stood inside the harbor. No threats were made, but the sight of these unwelcome visitors was enough for Bomba, and the claim was promptly paid, together with interest, without further ceremony, and Mr. Nelson pulled off his war dogs and sailed for home, leaving Bomba a poorer, but a wiser man.

When the revolution of Hungary against Austria was put down a good many of the Hungarian patriots came to America.

Among these were Kossuth, Koszta and others. In 1852 Koszta declared his intention of becoming an American citizen, and after a residence in New York of about two years he went to Smyrna, Turkey, on private business. In the latter part of 1853, while in Smyrna, the Austrian consul hired some Greek mercenaries to seize Kossta and carry him aboard an Austrian ship then lying in the harbor. Koszta was put in irons and treated very harshly by the Austrians. The next day an American sloop of war, the St. Louis, sailed into the harbor, and hearing that an American citizen was held on board the Austrian ship the American captain, Duncan N. Ingraham, went aboard the Austrian ship and demanded the man's release, but just at this time six more Austrian vessels hove in sight. The Austrian ship's commander, who was no less a personage than the Archduke John, brother of the emperor, indignantly refused to comply with Captain Ingraham's request, but hoisted Captain Ingraham's request, but hoisted anchor and set sail for home.

The plucky American stood in the Austrian's road and stated to the archduke that if Koszta was not released instantly he would clear the deck for action.

The archduke put back into the harbor and agreed to place Koszta in the keeping of the French consul until he could communicate with his government.

Koszta was restored to the United States and Austria sent a neat apology.

Previous to the year 1854 complaints came to the United States government that various outrages had been committed on the persons and property of American citizens then dwelling in Nicaragua. Repeated demands for redress had failed to bring the Nicaraguans to terms, and in the year above mentioned Commodore Hollins, with the sloop of war Cyane, was ordered to Greytown to insist on settlement of claims for damages. Commodore Hollins immediately on arrival stated his business to the authorities. No satisfactory response coming, the commodore waited a few days and repeated the demand. On July 13, 1854, the Cyane turned her guns loose and by 4 o'clock nothing remained of Greytown but smoking ruins. Having finished the job to his own satisfaction the American commodore set sail for his native land.

In 1855, while Captain Thomas J. Page, in the good ship Water Witch, was quietly sailing along on the La Plata river in South America on a peaceful mission, the guns of a Paraguayan fort opened fire on her, killing the pilot and otherwise damaging the vessel. The Water Witch at once put about and sailed out of the river and returned to the United States.

Mr. William L. Marcy, the United States secretary of state, opened up communications with President Lopez, demanding reparation for the insult to our flag and for the damage inflicted. After long and tedious negotiations our government was given to understand that no reparation would be made.

So on the 25th day of January, 1859, just four years from the firing on the Water Witch, an American squadron of nineteen vessels, carrying 200 guns and 2,500 men, all commanded by Rear Admiral Shubrick, cast anchor off the capital city of Paraguay.

The president now had plenty of time to adjust the matter to the entire satisfaction of the American government. He made ample apology, paid a handsome sum of money to the family of the dead pilot and entered into commercial treaty very advantageously to the United States.

Other invasions of foreign lands have been made by citizens of the United States—such as the Santa Fe expedition from Texas and the filibuster expedition of William Walker against Nicaragua in 1858-60.

Whether the United States government winked at these enterprises or not it is believed they were tacitly agreed to or asquiesced in by the southern states of the union, as Lopez's expedition against Cuba was, and as later filibustering against Spain has been.

Such, in brief, are the many invasions of other lands by Americans, official and unofficial, by land and by sea, and I am free to assert they are many more than the casual reader and careless student of history would suppose.

J. A. H.

Madison, Fla.

REACTION IN STOCKS

Due to a Realizing Movement of Unusual Proportion.

SENTIMENT STILL BULLISH

Most of Selling Orders Executed in Grain Carrying Properties Came from the West.

New York, August 18.—The reaction in prices of stocks which has been looked for for several days came in the late trading today. The professional traders have been eagerly anticipating this action of the market and have several times sought to bring it about by a taking stock with short sales. They were having fair success yesterday when the announcement of the increase in the Burlington dividend put them to rout. The subsequent upward surge of the market served to make it all the more vulnerable to the bear attack, and they opened their guns this morning with an onslaught on Tobacco, People's Gas and Brooklyn Rapid Transit. Although this assault came with heavy realizing, offerings in the grangers and Pacific and some other recent favorites, the outside demand for stocks was so enormous as to take the market away from the professionals and lift prices upward in furiously active and very widely distributed trading. But there came a time later in the day when the outside demand was for the time being satisfied, and when the recent purchasers of stocks were still anxious to take the handsome profits secured upon them. The bears kept nibbling at the list and made an aggressive attack in the last hour, which carried prices down sufficient to wipe out weak margins and bring stop loss orders. The group of low-priced railroad stocks and industrial specialties into which the tide of speculation shifted them had not sufficient strength to hold the market in face of this liquidation, although they held stubbornly through most of it. Some of them finally succumbed with the rest of the list, which fell generally below last night's level. The bull clique apparently offered no resistance to the decline, but support was forthcoming before it had proceeded to any great length. The activity of the market greatly decreased and the volume of business was materially smaller than yesterday. It is striking evidence of how far the New York market has cut loose from the leadership of London that today's decline came when London, for the first time, practically ceased to sell stocks in New York and turned buyer of many of the leading internationals. Sterling exchange weakened in response to this development. Money rates continue easy and unchanged, but there is a growing demand for funds from the interior. As gold is unsuitable for this purpose and there is almost a famine of legal tenders, there is a lively demand for the new government 3 per cents for bank circulation. This bond commanded 105½ on the stock exchange today, which is ¼ above the previous high level. The treasury statement shows an actual decline in the government deposits in national banks, notwithstanding the continued losses of New York banks to the subtreasury for payments of bond subscriptions. The explanation seems to be that the banks prefer to use the new bonds for circulation in the form of bank notes to meet the interior demand rather than as security for government deposits, which would keep only additional gold in the money market. Shipments of the new bonds are being made all too slow to meet the desires of the banks, with the newly developed requirements for currency to move the crops.

There was a good market for railroad bonds today and a slightly yielding tendency to prices in the late dealings.

Total sales, 3,150,000.

Bid price for government bonds were unchanged, except for the 3's, when issued, which advanced ¼.

Total sales stocks today, 684,100 shares, including 5,100 Atchison, 28,250 Atchison preferred, 7,580 Illinois Central, 22,928 Rock Island, 66,470 St. Paul, 19,350 Tobacco, 10,730 Cotton Oil, 32,170 People's Gas, 58,120 Sugar, 10,660 Tennessee Coal and Iron.

Money on call steady at 1½@1¾, last loan at 1¾; prime mercantile paper, 3¼@4 per cent.

Sterling exchange easier with actual business in bankers' bills at $4.85¼ for demand and at $4.83@4.84½ for sixty days; posted rates, $4.84½@4.84 and $4.86@4.86½; commercial bills, $4.83.

Silver certificates 58¾@59½c.

Bar silver 59⅜c.

Mexican dollars 46c.

Government bonds irregular.

State bonds dull.

Railroad bonds firm.

Following are the closing bids:

Atchison	13⅞	St. Paul	109⅛
do preferred	35⅞	do preferred	157
Baltimore & Ohio	16⅛	St. Paul & Om	85
Canada Pacific	84⅛	do preferred	155
Canada Southern	54⅛	St. P. & M. M.	164
Central Pacific	17⅛	Southern Pacific	22
Chesapeake & Ohio	24⅛	Southern R'y	9⅛
Chicago & Alton	159	do preferred	34
C., B. & Q.	118⅜	Texas & Pacific	14⅜
Chi. & E. Ill.	59	Union Pacific pfd	63⅜
C., C., C. & St. L.	45⅛	U. P., Den. & Gulf	4⅜
do pref.	86	Wabash	8⅛
Del. & Hudson	108⅛	do preferred	21⅛
Del., Lack. & W'n	150	Wheeling & L. Erie	1⅞
Den. & R. G.	13	do preferred	12⅛
do preferred	53	EXPRESS COMPANIES.	
Erie (new)	14	Adams Express	105
do 1st preferred	37	American Express	133
Fort Wayne	172	United States	42
Great Northern pref	133	Wells Fargo	112
Hocking Valley	5⅛	MISCELLANEOUS.	
Illinois Central	111	A. Cot. Oil	33
Lake Erie & West'n	17	do preferred	85½
do preferred	75½	American Spirits	13⅜
Lake Shore	193	do preferred	37
Louisville & Nash	56⅞	Am. Tobacco	137⅞
Manhattan L.	99⅜	do preferred	132
Met. Street R'y	157	Peoples Gas	101
Michigan Central	108½	Consolidated Gas	195⅛
Minn. & St. L.	28⅜	C. C. Co.	170
do 1st pref.	90	Colo. F. & Iron	24
Missouri Pacific	37⅝	do preferred	75
Mobile & Ohio	28	Gen. Electric	40⅝
Mo., K. & T.	12	Illinois Steel	67¾
do preferred	36	La Clede Gas	52⅛
Chicago, Ind. & L.	9⅛	Lead	37
do preferred	34½	do preferred	112
N. J. Central	93	Nat'l Lin. Oil	7
N. Y. Central	118⅜	Pacific Mail	34
N. Y. Chi. & St. L.	14⅛	Pullman Palace	188
do 1st pref.	65	Silver Certificates	58⅜
do 2d pref.	33⅛	Stnd. Rope & Twine	—
Norfolk & West.	15⅛	Sugar	138⅜
North American Co.	6½	do preferred	114⅛
Northern Pacific	35⅜	T. C. & I.	31⅛
do preferred	75⅛	U. S. Leather	7⅜
Ontario & Western	16⅛	do preferred	72⅛
Ore. R. & Nav.	58⅜	U. S. Rubber	46⅜
Ore. Short Line	34	do preferred	106
Pittsburg	169	Western Union	94⅛
Reading	19	Northwestern	133⅛
Rock Island	104⅛	do preferred	175
St. L. & S. F.	8½	do preferred	
do do pref	67	C. G. W.	16⅛

BONDS.

U. S. new 4s reg.	127¼	N. Y. Central 1sts	115⅛
do coupon	127¼	N. J. Cent. 5s	114
U. S. 4s	111⅛	N. Carolina 6s	125
do coupon	111⅛	do 4s	102⅛
do 2ds	97	Northern Pac. 1sts	116⅜
U. S. 5s reg.	112	do 3s	65⅜
do 5s coupon	112	do 4s	100⅜
District 3 65s	116⅛	N. Y. C. & St. L. 4s	107
Ala. Class A	108	Nor. & W. 6s	124
do Class B	100	Northwest Consols	141⅛
do Class C	90	do deb. 5s	118
do Currency	90	Oregon Nav. 1sts	112
Atchison 4s	95⅜	do 4s	100
do adj. 4s	72⅜	O. S. Line 6s, t. r.	127
Canada So. 2nds	109	O. S. Line 5s, t. r.	108
Cen. Pac. 1sts	...	O. Imp. 1sts, t. r.	...
Chicago Terminals	89	do 5s, t. r.	—
C. & Ohio 5s	115	Pacific 6s of '95	102¼
C., H. & D. 4½s	104⅛	Reading 4s	84⅛
D. & R. G. 1sts	110⅛	Rio Grande W. 1sts	90⅛
D. & R. G. 4s	98	St. L. & I. M. Con. 5s	100⅛
East Tenn. 1sts	105⅝	St. L. & S. F. Gen. 6s	119⅛
Erie Gen. 4s	75	St. Paul Consols 7s	151
F. W. & D. 1sts t. r.	79	St. P. C. & P. 1sts	120
Gen. Elec. 5s	108	do 5s	117
G. H. & S. A. 6s	105	S. Caro. non-fund	...
do 2ds	105	Southern Ry 5s	97⅝
H. & T. Cent. 5s	111⅛	Stn'd Rope & T. 6s	68
do con. 6s	108⅛	Tenn. new set 3s	93⅛
Iowa C. 1sts	105	Tex. Pac. L. G. 1sts	107
Ken. P. Con. t. r.	...	do Rg. 2nds	...
L. Pac. 1st (Den. div.) t. r.	...	Union Pac. 1sts	...
La. new consols 4s	103	U. P. D. & Gulf 1sts	76⅛
L. & N. Uni. 4s	93	Wab. 1st 5s	112⅛
Missouri 6s	100	do 2ds	89⅛
M. K. T. 2ds	65⅛	West Shore 4s	109⅛
do 4s	91⅛	Virginia centuries	75
		do deferred	8⅛

Atlanta Exchange Stock Letter.

New York, August 18.—Today there was a realizing movement of unusual proportions in the leading shares. There was no diminution in the amount of bullish sentiment manifest nor was there any material change in general conditions over night. It was simply a case of traders becoming tired of seeing prices move in an upward direction. With a noticeable disposition on the part of the larger stock exchange houses to take profits, clients of the commission houses were induced to pursue similar tactics, and soon after the opening a general selling movement was instituted, Brooklyn Rapid Transit, Chicago Gas, American Tobacco and Sugar, and one or two of the leading railroad shares suffering relatively the most. Despite the declaration of a 1½ per cent dividend on Burlington, quite a number of shares in the granger group were marketed. Most of the selling orders executed in the grain-carrying properties came from the west. At times the same irregularity as that dominant in the closing hour yesterday was prevalent, some shares advancing, others declining simultaneously.

Manhattan appears to be a drug on the market since the report intimating that the transfer books of the company show that the Gould and Sage holdings have been largely reduced of late. The universal opinion is that the stock will continue in disfavor until the road is equipped with electricity.

Specialists in Sugar are trying to bull the stock on talk of an extra dividend and a settlement of the differences between the Arbuckles and the Sugar trust.

It is now rumored that the Big Four deal will take in the Lake Erie and Western system.

The market as a while throughout the entire session showed much strength and the several declines added materially to the health of the situation.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Stock Letter.

Atlanta, August 18.—Although London sent higher prices, there were early evidences of realizing which broke prices about 1 per cent. After the first hour's trading new "dope" was injected into Burlington and Quincy and it was lifted to 120, but the rest of the list refused to respond and dullness followed until delivery hour, when renewed realizing caused a further decline, with Sugar, Tobacco and the Grangers being the most affected. In the face af the general bull sentiment we advised yesterday that a reaction would come, and we believe prices will sell somewhat lower before further advances are seen. This is as it should be: a healthy bull market must have reactions. Probably on further concessions tomorrow it would do to purchase, especially the low-priced issues, including Tennessee Coal and Iron, Missouri Pacific and others.

Closing prices were irregular 1@2 per cent from the best of the day.

STOCK.	Opening	High	Low	Thursday's Closing Bids.	Wednesday's Closing Bids.
Atchison	14¼	14¼	13⅞	13¾	14¼
do preferred	36	36⅝	35⅞	35⅞	36
Am'n Sugar Ref'g	141⅛	142	138⅝	138⅝	141¼
C., C., C. & St. L.	46⅛	46⅛	45	45⅜	46⅛
C., B. & Q.	119⅝	120	118	118⅝	118⅞
People's Gas	104¼	104¼	100⅜	101	104⅝
Canada Southern	55⅛	55⅛	54¼	54¼	55
D., L. & W.	.....	.....	.....	151	151
Erie	.....	.....	.....	14⅛	14⅜
Edison Gen. Elec.	41⅛	42	40¾	40⅝	41
Amer'n Tobacco	141¼	141⅛	137⅞	137⅞	140⅜
Jersey Central	94⅛	94⅛	93	93	94⅛
Lake Shore	.....	.....	.....	195	193
National Lead	38	38	37	37	38
L. & N.	57⅞	58	56⅞	56⅞	58⅛
Missouri Pacific	38⅝	38½	37¼	37⅝	37⅝
Baltimore & Ohio	.....	.....	.....	16⅛	16⅛
Tenn. Coal & Iron	32⅛	32½	31⅛	31⅝	32¼
Northwestern	134⅛	135¼	133⅛	133¼	134⅛
Southern Railway	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	9¼	9⅛
do preferred	34⅜	34⅜	34	34	34⅛
North'n Pac. pref.	76	76	75⅛	75⅛	76
New York Central	120	120	118⅜	118⅝	119⅜
Omaha	86⅛	86⅛	85	86	86
Pacific Mail	34⅛	34⅛	34	34	34¼
Reading	20	20	19	19	19⅜
Rock Island	106	106	104⅜	104⅛	105⅛
St. Paul	110⅛	110⅛	109	109⅛	109⅜
Union Pac. pref.	65⅛	65⅛	63⅜	63⅜	65
Am'n Cotton Oil	33⅛	34	32⅜	33	32⅛
Western Union	95⅛	95⅛	94⅛	94⅛	94⅜
Am'n Spirits Co.	13⅜	14⅛	13⅛	13⅜	13⅜
U. S. Leather Pref	72¼	73⅜	72¼	72⅛	71⅞
Manhattan	100½	100⅜	99½	99⅜	100⅜

Post's Financial Cable.

New York, August 18.—The Evening Post's financial cablegram says: The stock markets here were lifeless today, the exchange holiday on Saturday next helping to check business.

Americans merely followed New York's lead, there being no initiative here today, and the close was dull.

The Paris bourse remained dull in spite of the improvement in Spanish 4s.

The Berlin market was steady.

Foreign Finances.

London, August 18.—Consols for money 110 9-16, for the account 110⅝. Illinois Central 115½. Mexican ordinary 20, new 4s 67, Louisville and Nashville 59¼.

Bar silver 27½d.

Money ½ per cent.

The rate of discount in the open market for short and three months' bills 1⅜@1½ per cent.

Weekly statement of the Bank of England: Total reserve increase £548,000, circulation decrease £76,000, bullion increase £471,774, other securities increase £1,223,000, other deposits decrease £1,997,000, public deposits increase £1,221,000, notes reserve increase £558,000, government securities decrease £79,000.

The proportion of Bank of England's reserve to liability, which was 45.42 last week, is now 47.21 per cent.

The Bank of England's rate of discount remains unchanged at 2½ per cent.

Gold quoted at Buenos Ayres today at 170.30.

Paris, August 18.—Three per cent rentes 103 francs 55 centimes for the account. Exchange on London 25 francs 24 centimes for checks.

Weekly statement of the bank of France: Notes in circulation decrease 24,750,000 francs, treasury accounts current increase 12,875,000 francs, gold in hand increase 5,150,000 francs, bills discounted decrease 23,775,000 francs, silver in hand increase 2,750,000 francs.

Berlin, August 18.—Weekly statement of the Bank of Germany: Cash in hand increase 10,580,000 marks, treasury notes increase 960,000 marks, other securities decrease 5,220,000 marks, notes in circulation decrease 25,850,000 marks.

LOCAL BONDS AND STOCKS.

The following are the bid and asked quotations:

STATE AND COUNTY BONDS.

Ga. 3½s, 27 to 30 years	104	Atl'nta 4s	104
Ga. 3½s, 25 to 40 years	104¼	Aug'ta 7s, L.D.	110
Ga. 4½s, 1915	116½	Macon 6s	115
Savannah 5s	110	Columbus 5s	104
Atl'nta 7s, 1902	112	Waterw'rks 6s	100
Atl'nta 7s, 1904	112	Rome 6s	104
Atl'nta 4s, 1899	100	So. Car. 4½s	109
Atl'nta 6s, L.D.	116	Newn'n 6s, L.D.	106
Atl'nta 5s, L.D.	110	Chatta. 6s, 1911	103
Atl'nta 4½s	105	Col., S.C., grd'd 3s & 4s, 1910	85
		Ala. Class A	108

RAILROAD BONDS.

Ga. 6s, 1910	112	Atl'nta & Char 1st 7s, 1907	118
Ga. 6s, 1922	114	do incomes, 1900	100
Ga. Pac. 1st	118		
C., C. & A. 1st 1s, 1909	107		

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia	102	Aug. & Sav.	95
Southwestern	96	A. & W. P.	106
		do deben.	102

INVESTMENT STOCKS.

Atlanta Loan and Investment 8s	133
Atlanta Loan and Investment 7s	116
Atlanta Loan and Investment 6s	100

The Live Stock Market.

Chicago, August 18.—Cattle strong to 10c higher. Choice steers $5.40@5.80; medium $4.90@5.10; beef steers $4.35@4.85; stockers and feeders $3.50@5; bulls $2.75@4.25; cows and heifers $3.50@4.25; calves $4@7; western rangers $3@4.75; fed western steers $4.40@5.40; Texans $2.50@5.15.

Hogs steady. Fair to choice $3.50@3.90; packers $3.55@3.77½; butchers $3.60@3.90; mixed $3.60@3.92½; light $3.55@3.90; pigs $2.80@3.85.

Sheep lower. Inferior to choice sheep $2.40@2.60; western rangers $4.30@4.40; lambs $4.25@6.50.

Receipts—Cattle 8,500; hogs 24,000; sheep 15,000.

Naval Stores.

Savannah, August 18—Turpentine firm at 26¾c; sales 291 casks; receipts 1,165. Rosin firm; sales 2,537 bbls; receipts 3,603. A. B. C, D $1.00; E $1.05; F $1.15; G $1.30; H $1.40; I $1.40; K $1.45; M $1.50; N $1.75; window glass $1.90; water white $2.35.

Charleston, August 18—Turpentine firm at 25½; sales none. Rosin quiet; sales none; A, B, C 95; D, E $1.00; F $1.10; G $1.20; H $1.35; I $1.40; K $1.40; M $1.45; N $1.55; window glass $1.60; water white $1.70.

Wilmington, August 18—Rosin firm; strained $1.00; good strained $1.05. Spirits turpentine steady at 25¼@25¾. Tar firm at $1.15. Crude turpentine firm at $1.00@1.50.

Coffee and Sugar.

New York, August 18.—Coffee, options opened steady at unchanged prices to 5 points advance on firmer European cables and continued apathy of spot buyers and disappointing warehouse movement, representing unsatisfactory distribution; closed steady and unchanged to 5 points higher; sales 11,500 bags, including August 5.50@5.55; September 5.50. Rio quiet; No. 7 invoice 6¼; No. 7 jobbing 6¾; mild steady; Cordova 8@15.

Sugar, raw firm; refining 3¾; centrifugal 96-test 4¼; refined steady.

New Orleans, August 18.—Sugar, open kettle steady at 3@4⅛; centrifugal strong; whites 4 11-16; yellows 4 @4¾; seconds 2¼@4 3-16. Molasses easy; centrifugal 4@11.

Fruit and Vegetables.

Corrected daily by McCullough Bros.

Snap beans, 75c to $1 per crate.

Tomatoes, 75c to $1.

New Irish potatoes, $2.50 to $2.75.

Squashes, 50c to 75c per crate.

Watermelons, $20 to $30 per car.

Peaches, $1 to $1.25.

Limes, 50c to 75c per 100.

Pears, $2 to $2.25 per barrel.

A SLIGHT RECOVERY

English Cables Were Somewhat Better Than Had Been Expected.

MARKET WAS FAIRLY ACTIVE

Cotton Is Believed To Be Low Enough. Traders Awaiting Developments Before Making New Ventures.

Official closing quotations for spot cotton:

Atlanta—Quiet; middling 5⅝c.
Liverpool—Easier; middling 3⅜d.
New York—Easy; middling 5⅞c.
New Orleans—Quiet; middling 5½c.
Savannah—Easy; middling 5 9-16c.
Galveston—Quiet; middling 5 9-16c.
Norfolk—Quiet; middling 5¾c.
Mobile—Nominal; middling 5½c.
Memphis—Easy; middling 5 9-16c.
Augusta—Quiet and steady; middling 6c.
Charleston—Quiet; no quotations.
Houston—Quiet; middling 5½c.
St. Louis—Dull; middling 5 9-16c.

The following were the closing quotations for cotton futures in New York yesterday:

MONTHS.	Opening	Highest	Lowest	Thursdays Close	Wednesdays Close
August	5 58	5 61	5 58	5 60-61	5 56-58
September	5 60	5 64	5 59	5 61-62	5 59-60
October	5 64	5 66	5 64	5 64-65	5 63-64
November	5 66	5 69	5 62	5 66-67	5 64-65
December	5 71	5 71	5 66	5 69-70	5 [illegible]
January	5 74	5 75	5 68	5 73-74	5 71-72
February	5 77	5 77	5 75	5 76-78	5 74-75
March	5 79	5 81	5 76	5 80-81	5 77-78
April	5 83	5 88	5 83	5 83-84	5 80-82
May	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
June	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
July	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Closed steady.

New York, August 18.—By Associated Press: The cotton market opened steady with prices 1@3 points higher on better cables than expected and Thoman's report, which report claims that the past month of unfavorble weather has reduced the outlook of the crop by 950,000 bales. The market further advanced 1@3 points, after which there was a reaction to yesterday's closing figures. Outside reports failed to materialize, and the market further eased off with prices showing a loss of 5@6 points from the highest figure. Later, however, the market braced up on covering and investment buying, closing steady with prices showing a net advance of 1@4 points.

The following table shows the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

	RECEIPTS 1898	RECEIPTS 1897	EXPORTS 1898	EXPORTS 1897	STOCKS 1898	STOCKS 1897
Saturday	1294	2648	6953	71	215929	77350
Monday	953	4168	1477	1404	112920	78681
Tuesday	2936	8605	5805	7258	207098	74169
Wednesday	857	1719	6036	500	199140	75090
Thursday	1389	2525	1251	.....	198481	74422
Friday	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total	7231	14766	21450	9227	.....	.....

The following were the closing bids for cotton futures in New Orleans:

August	5 30	February	5 47
September	5 28	March	5 51
October	5 31	April	....
November	5 35	May	....
December	5 40	June	....
January	5 44	July	....

Closed quiet and steady.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

Atlanta, August 15.—The Liverpool market opened steady, prices unchanged from yesterday's close, but during the closing hour lost 1-64d; spot sales 10,000 bales; middling uplands 3⅜d. Foreign markets were a little firmer than expected, which created a better feeling in New York, opening prices being at an advance of 2@3 points over yesterday's close, but there was a plenty of offerings at the advance, which was maintained only for a short time. Liverpool again sold in New York quite freely, but at the decline there were some good buying orders and a partial recovery took place, carrying the price back to about the opening figures. The market closed steady.

Atlanta Exchange Cotton Letter.

New York, August 18.—Among the factors unusually influential in the cotton market today were a better set of English cables than had been expected and reports of cloudiness and too much rain in some sections of the cotton belt. Initial prices in consequence were 1 to 3 points higher. The execution of buying orders for the account of foreigners, taken in connection with the fact that the price of cotton is believed to be low enough, induced the less confident shorts to cover. The result was a further advance from the opening. The market throughout the session was fairly active, but at times some interests were inclined to await developments before making new ventures on the long side.

The Dry Goods Market.

New York, August 18.—The dry goods trade is quiet today, the buyers in town restricting their trading as much as possible to the jobbing stores and to supply which need immediate replenishment and high novelties. The general market has gained very little from this store trading. Staple cottons are today quiet in nearly all grades. Print cloths slightly stronger, but extras are still 2c.

Hubbard Bros. & Co.'s Cotton Letter.

New York, August 18.—There is little change to be noted in the conditions. It will be difficult to offset the effect of Mr. Neill's estimate of the crop unless bad weather causes the spinners to alter the opinion they now hold. As a result of this statement that the crop would be 10,500,000 assured, with 1,000,000 or 1,500,000 more within the range of possibilities, light receipts do not change the view of spinners, as they believe there will be more than enough for everybody, and are short of both yarns and cotton on this theory. A covering demand has absorbed the offerings by the discouraged longs, and we hear more conservatism expressed about the danger of the short side at present prices. No aggressive demand is to be noted anywhere, though the trade expects a reation on the receipt and price.

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, August 18, 12:15 p. m.—Cotton, spot quiet with prices easier; middling uplands 3⅜; sales 10,000 bales; American 8,400; speculation and export 500; receipts 1,000; American none.

Futures opened steady with demand fair.

	Open'g	Close.	
August	3 16-64	3 16	Sellers
August and September	3 15-64	3 14½	"
September and October	3 13-64	3 12½	"
October and November	3 11-64	3 11	"
November and December	3 11-64	3 10½	"
December and January	3 11-64	3 10½	"
January and February	3 11-64	3 10½	"
February and March	3 11-64	3 11	"
March and April	3 12-64	3 11½	Buyers
April and May	3 13-64	3 12½	"

Futures closed quiet.

New York, August 18.—Cotton easy; sales 1,040 bales; middling uplands 5⅞; gulf 6⅛; net receipts none; gross 177; stock 67,022.

New Orleans, August 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 5½; receipts 112; stock 69,773.

Galveston, August 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 5 9-16; sales 102; receipts 367; stock 15,499.

Mobile, August 18.—Cotton nominal; middling 5½; receipts 3; stock 2,271.

Savannah, August 18.—Cotton easy; middling 5 9-16; sales 42; receipts 12; stock 3,563.

Charleston, August 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 5½; stock 3,599.

Wilmington, August 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 5½; stock 5,598.

Norfolk, August 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 5¾; receipts 275; stock 6,732.

Baltimore, August 18.—Cotton nominal; middling 6¼; receipts 7,605.

Boston, August 18.—Cotton easy; middling 5⅞; receipts 37.

Philadelphia, August 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 6⅛; receipts 7; stock 11,311.

Memphis, August 18.—Cotton easy; middling 5 9-16; sales 100; receipts 39; stock 20,743.

Augusta, August 18.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling 6; sales 2; receipts 7; stock 3,628.

Houston, August 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 5½; sales 11; receipts 1,112; stock 6,033.

St. Louis, August 18.—Cotton dull; middling 5 9-16; sales 300; receipts 141; shipments 284; stock 29,026.

The Treasury Statement.

Washington, August 18.—Today's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $271,957,512; gold reserve, $199,403,989.

RATHER CHANGEABLE

Were Spells of Weakness Followed by Considerable Strength.

SHIPPING DEMAND WAS BRISK

Caused Sharp Advance in Wheat—Corn Fraction Higher—Oats Unchanged. Provisions Irregular.

Chicago, August 18.—Urgent covering by shorts today occasioned by a good cash demand rescued prices in the wheat pit today. September closed 1⅛c higher and December rose ½@⅝c. Corn left off unchanged to ⅛c higher. Oats are nchanged. Pork advanced 5c, lard declined 5c and ribs remained unchanged.

Wet weatner in the northwestern spring wheat territory, together with higher cables from Liverpool, was responsible to some extent for the firmness tnat characterized the commencement of trading in wheat. An increase in the arrivals and a prediction by the weather bureau of fair weather tonight and Friday in the spring wheat country changed the temper of the speculative crowd and the direction of prices. When weakness set in it was more particularly apparent in December, the disposition among traders being to get out and stay out of September in view of the small stocks here and elsewhere. The hope of higher prices indulged in by the bulls in the market has of late been largely based on the expectation that the bears would oversell themselves for September. The bears also appeared to have some apprehension that scores had transferred their ventures to December, thus giving a nervous character to the trading in September and reducing December to an altogether unusual discount under such conditions as exist at present. The conditions have no exact parallel in former seasons, for never before were visible stocks so small. Chicago received 161 cars, against 311 last year. Minneapolis and Duluth got 420 cars, compared with 77 a week ago and 146 the corresponding day of the previous yaer. The aggregate of the primary western market receipts was still under that of the previous year. The total today 673,000 bushels and a year ago 792,000. The Atlantic port clearances were equal in wheat and flour to 442,000 bushels. The course of the market was rather changeable, with spells of weakness followed by considerable strength. September was much more susceptible to buying than selling orders, readily recovering from moderate declines. December was less easily affected, but also responded when September was in urgent request. The shipping demand for wheat was as brisk as ever. The sale of 130,000 bushels No. 2 hard for shipment at 70¼¾70½c startled the shorts, the cash price being 5c over September, with the latter generally a fortnight off. The covering that followed that transaction rallied the price of September and December over a cent each, and the market closed without enough offerings to satisfy the demand. September opened ¼c higher at 65⅝c, gradually worked down to 64⅝@64⅝c, advanced quickly to 66¼@66⅜c and closed at 66¼c. December began ⅛c up at 62⅞@63c, sold down to 62⅜c, firmed up to 63½c and closed at 63⅜c b.d.

Corn opened weak and became very heavy during the forenoon on liquidation by longs and heavy selling by commission houses on stop loss orders. Reports from the country, however, about the probable yield of the crop were far from corroborative of the government figures on condition. Owing to that fact the buying of short corn on the early decline was general and had not been all satisfied when the wheat market commenced its big advance. That started more shorts covering and a good many people bought who had been waiting for the bottom of the decline to buy for the long account. All the early decline in September was recovered and December did even better, advancing ¼c over September and closed with that much premium attached to it instead of ⅛c discount, as it did the day previous. September opened unchanged to ⅛c lower at 31⅝c@31¼c, declined to 30⅝@30½c and rallied to 31⅛@31⅜c, sellers at the close.

Oats followed corn—weak early—but recovered later. Elevator people sold at the decline. September started unchanged, declined to 19⅝c and firmed up to 20⅛c asked, the closing figure.

Provisions ruled dull most of the time, but had a few redeeming intervals of moderate activity. The feature of today's business was liquidation by packers of products previously bought and the ready absorption of offerings without much reduction in price. September pork opened 2½c lower at $8.90, sold off to $8.85 and rose to $8.97½ at the close. The range in lard and ribs was narrow.

Estimated receipts tomorrow—Wheat 95 cars, corn 570, oats 355, hogs 18,000 head.

Articles.	Open.	Low.	High.	Close.
Wheat No. 2—				
August	69½	70	69⅛	69¾
September	65⅝	66⅜	64⅞	66¼
December	63	63½	62⅞	63⅜
May	64⅞	65½	64⅜	65⅜
Corn No. 2—				
August	31⅛	31¼	30⅞	31¼
September	31⅛	31⅜	30½	31⅜
December	31⅛	31½	30⅞	31½
May	33⅛	33½	32¼	33½
Oats No. 3—				
September	20⅛	20⅛	19¾	20⅛
May	22⅜	22½	22⅛	22½
Mess Pork, per bbl.—				
September	8.90	8.97½	8.85	8.97½
October	8.95	8.95	8.80	8.95
December	8.90	9.00	8.90	9.00
Lard, per 100 lbs.—				
September	5.12½	5.15	5.02½	5.10
October	5.17½	5.17½	5.07½	5.15
December	5.20	5.22½	5.15	5.20
Short Ribs, per 100 lbs.—				
September	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.15
October	5.15	5.15	5.10	5.15

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, barrels	7,800	9,100
Wheat, bushels	94,800	4,000
Corn, bushels	297,300	240,600
Oats, bushels	313,800	528,300
Rye, bushels	7,800	15,400
Barley, bushels	13,700	11,200

Atlanta Exchange Grain Letter.

Chicago, August 18.—The early strength in wheat today did not last long, inasmuch as everything appeared to be against the price. Liverpool cables, however, were better than had been generally anticipated and receipts at Chicago were light, being 102 cars. Northwest receipts were 420 cars, against 158 last year. Northwestern conditions were all bearish. News was scant, and at times trading was of indifferent character, the professional element appearing undecided as to what side of the market to take. Timid shorts covered near noon, causing the market to advance substantially.

Corn opened steady, but a weak feeling soon developed as a result of liberal offerings from commission houses. Perfect weather was reported everywhere. At the put price there was some buying which steadied the market remarkably.

Oats sympathized with other declines, although the market was only fairly active.

Provisions started weak, but packers were inclined to support the market, and prices firmed up only to lose the advance in sympathy with the reduction in corn.

Paine, Murphy & Co.'s Grain Letter.

Atlanta, August 18.—The shorts in wheat were treated to a surprise today and considerable covering followed. Cables were only about ⅝d up and the Chicago crowd, assisted by St. Louis, attempted to raid the early prices, but after the first hour's trading found a scarcity of offerings. The car movement is becoming a feature, the primary points only receiving about half as much as last year, while reports from Minneapolis show a decrease of nearly a million bushels. All this frightened the shorts and a rally of over a cent from the lowest followed with the closing firm and indications pointing to higher prices.

Corn showed further liquidation in early trading, but later sympathized with the advance in wheat and The Price Current's article claiming the government estimate of coming crop were too high.

Provisions were steady, closing firm at highest prices of the day.

Puts—September wheat 64⅝, 65¼, 65⅝. Calls 67¼, 67⅞.

THE PRICE CURRENT REPORT.

Corn Crop Made To Appear Fresher and Better by Recent Moisture.

By Private Wire to Atlanta Exchange.

Cincinnati, O., August 18.—By Private Wire to Atlanta Exchange: Weather conditions have not changed the position of leading crops in any essential particular the past week. Much of the corn crop has been made to appear fresher and better by the moisture because of the lateness of its planting and growth, but this does not furnish assurance of good yield, and, in fact, is unquestionably noticed that a large part of such grain is not likely to reach a condition of maturity if severe frosts should occur early. Reports of wheat at primary markets on the larger crop are falling short of last year, both winter and spring wheat markets, the latter showing the greater difference, partly from the fact that the good prices prevailing a year ago, but now brought out liberal reserves in the northwest although the movement was far short of the preceding year. The record for the past seven weeks shows a total of less than 15,000,000 bushels for primary markets. The wheat markets closed lower than a week ago, the speculative sentiment gaining more forceful influence from the extravagant crop estimates than from the indications of relative needs for the year and of conditions which should encourage confidence in the outlook on the basis of current values. The corn markets have weakened under the more cheerful view of the situation of this crop, but the current marketing is restricted and the visible supply has been lowered to a point below corresponding time last year, while the invisible supply is largely reduced in comparison with a year ago. The later information confirms the previous indication of a disappointment in yield of oats, and of light weight of this grain.

GRAIN, PROVISIONS, ETC.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
Atlanta, Ga., August 18, 1898.

Flour, Grain and Meal.

Atlanta, August 19—Flour, all wheat, first patent, $5.25; second patent $4.25; straight $3.90; fancy 3.75; extra family 3.50; flour mixed with corn meal, nonregular quotations. Corn, white 53c; mixed 52. Oats, white 42c; mixed 40c. Texas rustproof—c. Rye, Georgia 85c. Hay, No. 1 timothy large bales 90c; small bales 85c; No. 2 timothy small bales 80c. Meal, plain 53c; bolted 45c. Wheat bran, large sacks 80c; small sacks 82c. Shorts $1.05. Stock meal 75c. Cotton seed meal 95c per 100 lbs; hulls $6.50 per ton. Peas—Stock 60@65c per bu; common white $1.00; lady $1.15@1.25. Grits $1.35.

New York, August 18—Flour firmer. Wheat, spot strong; No. 2 red 78¾; options closed ⅛@1c higher; No. 2 red September 70¾; December —. Corn, spot strong; No. 2 37¾; options closed unchanged; September 35¾. Oats, spot easy; No. 2 27; options closed unchanged; September 25¾.

St. Louis, August 18—Flour dull. Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red in elevator 72½ bid; track 72@73; September 68⅛@68⅜; December 65¼ bid. Corn lower; No. 2 cash 30¼ bid; August —; September 30¼ asked; December 30 bid. Oats dull; No. 2 cash in elevator nominal; track 22; August —; September 20⅛.

Chicago, August 18—Flour steady. No. 2 spring wheat —; No. 3 spring wheat 65@71½; No. 2 red 71. No. 2 corn 31; No. 2 yellow 31⅛. No. 2 oats 20⅛; No. 2 white 24⅛@26⅛; No. 3 white f o b 23⅛@25. No. 2 rye 42⅛@43.

Cincinnati, August 18—Flour dull. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red 72. Corn dull; No. 2 mixed 33¼. Oats easy; No. 2 mixed 22¼@23.

Provisions.

Atlanta, August 18—Clear ribs boxed sides 6⅛c; clear sides 6⅛; ice-cured bellies 7½c. Sugar-cured hams 9¼@11c; California 7¾c; breakfast bacon 12@14c. Lard, best quality 6½c; second quality 6⅛c; compound 5.

St. Louis, August 18—Pork steady; standard mess jobbing $9.00. Lard lower; prime steam $4.90; choice $4.95. Bacon, boxed lots shoulders $5.50@5.75; extra short clear $5.87½; ribs $5.87½; shorts 6.12½. Dry salt meats, boxed shoulders $5.00; extra short clear $5.37½; ribs $5.37½; shorts $5.62½.

Chicago, August 18—Pork $8.95@9.00. Lard $5.07½@5.12½. Short rib sides, loose, $5.05@5.30. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, $4.62½@4.87½; short clear sides, boxed $5.50@5.65.

New York, August 18—Lard dull; western steam $5.42½@5.45; September 5.40; refined dull. Pork steady; family $12.00@12.50.

Cincinnati, August 18—Lard easy at $4.92½. Bulk meats dull at $5 50. Bacon quiet at $6.50.

Groceries.

Atlanta, August 18—Roasted coffee $11 30, 5s 50c per 100 lb cases. Green coffee choice 12; fair 10; prime 9. Sugar standard granulated 5⅛c; New Orleans white 5¼; do yellow 5⅛c. Sirup, New Orleans open kettle 25@40c; mixed 12½@20c; sugar house 26@35c. Teas, black 30@65c; green 20@60c. Rice head 7¼c; choice 6¼@6⅝c. Salt, dairy sacks $1.25; do. bbls $2.25; ice cream $1.00; common 65@70c. Cheese, full cream 10½@11½c. Matches, 65s 50c; 200s $1.30@1.75; 300s $2.75. Soda, boxes 6c. Crackers, soda 6½c; cream 8c; gingersnaps 8c. Candy, common stick 6c; fancy 12@13c. Oysters, F. W. $1.65; L. W. $1.15.

Fruits and Confectioneries.

Atlanta, August 18—Apples, none on the market. Lemons, choice $4.00@4.50; fancy $5.00@5.50. Oranges, California seedling $3 00@3.25; navel none. Bananas, straight $1.50@1.75 bunch; culls $1.00@$1.25. Figs, 8@9c, owing to quality. Raisins new California $1.40@1.50; ¼ boxes 50@60c. Currants 6¼@7c. Leghorn citron 10@11c. Nuts — Almonds 8c; pecans, 7@7½c; Brazil 9@10c; filberts 11½c; walnuts 10@11c; mixed nuts 8@10c. Peanuts Virginia electric light 6@6c; fancy hand-picked 4@4½c; Georgia 3@3½.

Country Produce.

Atlanta, August 18—Eggs 14@15. Butter, western creamery 18@18c; fancy Tennessee 11½@12½c; choice 8c; Georgia 8@10c. Live poultry, chickens, hens 22½@25c; spring chickens, large, 16@18c; small 10@12½c; ducks, puddle, 17½@20c; Peking 22½@25c. Irish potatoes per bushel 90c@$1.00. Sweet potatoes, new crop, $1.00@1.25 per bushel. Honey, strained 6@7c; in the comb 8@9c. Onions, new crop, 75@c$1.00 per bu; $3.00@3.25 per bbl.

John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta St.

Blank books, school books and all kinds of stationery.

GRANDEST SEASHORE EXCURSION OF THE SEASON—CUMBERLAND ISLAND AND RETURN $4—ST. SIMON'S AND RETURN $3.50, VIA SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Special train leaves Atlanta 8 p. m., Friday, August 19th, arriving Brunswick 6 o'clock next morning.

Tickets will be good to return on any train up to and including special train leaving Brunswick night of August 22d.

This trip includes ride on elegantly equipped ocean steamers plying between Brunswick, St. Simons' and cumberland

Apply to agents Southern Railway Company for detailed information. Offices Kimball house corner and union depot.

New Train for Lithia.

Leave Atlanta 9:15 a. m. Leave Lithia 5:15 p. m. and 9:50 p. m. Round trip 60 cents.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

FINANCIAL.

SOUTHERN EXCHANGE

Gould Building. Atlanta, Ga.

Cotton, Stocks, Wheat, Etc.

Bought and sold on margins. Determine the responsibility of the house through which you deal. References, Fourth National and Capital City banks.

Paine, Murphy & Co

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

2 South Pryor Street. (Jackson Building.)

Private Leased Wires Direct to New York, Chicago and New Orleans.

References: Lowry Banking Co., Capital City bank and Mercantile Agencies.

1-8 STOCKS	PHONE 1642	1-16 GRAIN.

ATLANTA COTTON, STOCK AND PRODUCE EXCHANGE

205-206-207 Gould Building.

John W. Dickey

STOCK AND BOND BROKER

AUGUSTA, GA.

Correspondence Invited,

W.H. PATTERSON & CO

DEALEARS IN

Investment Securities.

NO. 9 EAST ALABAMA ST.

OUR NEW COMMERCE

Our New Acquisitions Are Being Generally Discussed.

WITH THOSE OF OTHER NATIONS

United States Is Making Rapid Strides in the Growth of Its Producing and Manufacturing Interests.

Washington, August 18.—(Special.)—The rapid gain of the United States in her invasion of the commerce of the world is intelligently discussed by the British consul at Stockholm, Sweden, by the aid of an important series of statistical tables just issued by the Swedish government, covering the commerce and production of the world in a series of five-year periods. These important tables, which have attracted much attention by reason of their extensive research, are discussed by Consul Constable in a special report to the British government, a copy of which has just reached the treasury bureau of statistics. In his report he compares the production and commerce of the leading nations, and through his analysis of the gains or loss which they have made, presents an interesting picture of the growth of the chief producing and commercial interests of the United States in comparison with that of other great nations. This analysis, coming from these unprejudiced sources, is especially interesting in view of its favorable showing relative to the production and commerce of the United States.

Iron.

The principal pig-iron producing countries are given as France, Germany, Great Britain and the United States. In the quinquennial period 1871-5, the average annual production of France was 1,265,000 tons, and in the period 1891-5, 2,006,000; Germany increased from an average of 1,946,000 tons, in the 1871-5 period, to 5,082,000 per annum in the 1891-5 period. Great Britain increased from an annual average of 5,562,000 tons, in the 1871-5 period, to 7,361,000 per annum in the 1891-5 term; while the United States increased from an average annual production of 2,284,000 in the 1871-5 period, to an average of 8,263,000 tons per annum in the 1891-5 period. Commenting upon this table Consul Constable says: "During this period it appears that Great Britain and Ireland's proportional share in the world's production of pig iron has sunk from 46.3 per cent to 27.5 per cent. While on the other hand the United States has increased its proportion of output from 16.1 per cent to 30.9 per cent."

The production of iron ore is also discussed in a table which shows that the average annual production of iron ore in the United States in the period 1891-5 was 14,288,000 tons, against 12,249,000 tons in Great Britain and Ireland, 11,679,000 in Germany, 5,346,000 in Spain and 3,651,000 in France. Commenting upon these figures, Consul Constable says that the annual production of iron ore in Great Britain and Ireland is estimated to have decreased from 16,087,000 in 1871-5 to 12,249,000 in 1891-5, while the production of the United States, which for 1871-5 averaged 4,532,000, averaged 14,288,000 tons per annum in the period 1891-95.

Coal.

The average annual output of coal by Great Britain and Ireland during the 1871-5 period is given as 126,972,000 tons, against 184,819,000 tons per annum in the 1891-5 period; Germany, 44,690,000 tons in the 1871-5 period and 97,008,000 per annum in the 1891-5 term, while the United States is given at 45,283,000 tons per annum in the 1871-5 term and 160,832,000 tons per annum in the 1891-5 term. Commenting upon this, Consul Constable says, "During the earlier period it thus appears that Great Britain and Ireland supplied 47 per cent of the world's output of coal, but at the present time only 34 per cent; Germany 17 per cent, whilst the United States have advanced from 17 per cent to nearly 30 per cent."

Cotton.

The estimated consumption of raw cotton for the United States and Great Britain is given by periods as far back as 1830, showing that while Great Britain's consumption of cotton increased from 1,590,000 tons per annum from 1831-40 to 7,091,000 per annum in 1891-5, that of the United States increased from an average of 376,000 per annum in 1831-40 to 5,522,000 per annum in 1891-4. "Since 1870," says Consul Constable, "Great Britain's consumption of cotton has increased by one-fourth, whilst that of the rest of Europe and the United States has doubled."

Railways.

Commening upon the table showing the growth of railways in the leading countries of the world, Consul Constable says: "It is estimated that during the period of twenty-five years, between 1870 and 1895, the length of railway lines in Great Britain and Ireland has increased by about 9,000 kilometers, in Russia by about 24,000 kilometers, in Germany by 27,624 kilometers and in France by 22,486 kilometers, while in the United States the increase is more than 207,000 kilometers, i. e., nearly eight times as great as that of Germany and twenty-three times as great as that of Great Britain and Ireland."

Wheat.

The estimated average yearly production of wheat in Germany, United States, British colonies and dependencies, and for all nations shows, according to Consul Constable's analysis, that "the United States produces nearly one-fifth, the British colonies somewhat more than one-eighth and Germany less than one-twentieth of the total production of wheat throughout the world."

Gold and Silver.

The table showing the average yearly output of gold and silver for Germany, United States and the British colonies and dependencies is analyzed by Consul Constable in a single sentence in which he says: "Thus the United States and the British colonies together produce somewhat more than one-half of the total annual output of gold and nearly one-half the annual output of silver throughout the world." A further analysis of the table indicates that the United States alone produces 22 per cent of the gold of the world and over 35 per cent of the silver of the world.

Commerce.

The total commerce, including imports and exports, is given in pounds sterling. Great Britain and Ireland's annual average, 1881-85 £573,888,888, 1891-95 £589,166,666; Germany 1881-85 £306,611,111, 1891-95 £352,777,777; United States 1881-85 £302,333,333, 1891-95 consul Constable says: "Thus during this consul constable says: "Thus during this period Great Britain's trade has increased by slightly more than 2½ per cent; that of Germany and the United States, each by 15 per cent, while the trade of France has steadily declined. The volume of trade has, it need scarcely be said, increased to a much greater degree than is indicated by these figures, but owing to the almost universal fall in the prices of commodities the increase in value of exports and imports has been less than might have been expected."

Population.

The percentge of increase of population in the leading countries is shown in the table which places the increase in population in the United States during the last ten years at 24 per cent, the British colonies and dependencies increased 12 per cent, Germany 12 per cent, Russia 11 per cent, Great Britain and Ireland 8.77 per cent, and France .78 per cent.

"Our bruised arms."
—Richard III, Act I, Scene 1.
Rub well with Pond's Extract.

Interstate Shooting Tournament at Warm Springs, Ga., August 18-20, 1898.

Account of this occasion Southern railway will sell tickets from all points on its lines in Georgia to Warm Springs and return at rate one fare for the round trip.

The rate will be $2.25 for round trip from Atlanta.

Tickets on sale August 16th, 17th and 18th, with final limit seven days from date of sale.

Apply to any agent Southern railway for tickets and information.

Are You Dyspeptic?

If so, take Tyner's Dyspepsia Remedy. A few doses will cure you. For sale everywhere.

RAILWAY SCHEDULES

Arrival and Departure of All Trains from This City—Standard Time, In Effect August 6th.

Southern Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡18	Jacksonville	4 15 am	‡18	Chattanooga	4 20 am
*8	Chattanooga	5 00 am	‡16	Brunswick	5 20 am
*38	Washington	5 10 am	‡16	Columbus, Ga	5 20 am
*6	Tallapoosa	8 25 am	*35	Birmingham	5 50 am
17	Mt. Airy	8 30 am	17	Chattanooga	7 50 am
‡1	Fort Valley	10 20 am	12	Richmond	7 50 am
19	Macon	10 40 am	*8	Macon	8 10 am
‡9	Columbus	10 40 am	23	Camp Hobson	9 15 am
‡18	Birmingham	11 30 am	20	Norcross	11 20 am
‡10	Chattanooga	11 40 am	‡38	Washington	12 00 m
19	Norcross	2 20 pm	19	Chattanooga	4 00 pm
‡27	Washington	3 55 pm	‡37	Birmingham	4 15 pm
‡24	Camp Hobson	6 05 pm	‡10	Macon	4 20 pm
‡15	Brunswick	6 45 pm	‡10	Columbus	4 20 pm
‡11	Richmond	9 30 pm	‡22	Fort Valley	4 20 pm
‡7	Macon	9 45 pm	18	Mt. Airy	4 30 pm
‡7	Columbus, Ga.	9 45 pm	‡25	Tallapoosa	4 35 pm
‡36	Birmingham	10 45 pm	‡36	Washington	11 50 pm
‡14	Chattanooga	11 50 pm	‡14	Jacksonville	11 55 pm

Central of Georgia Railway.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡101	Jonesboro	6 45 am	‡102	Hapeville	7 00 am
*8	Savannah	7 35 am	*2	Savannah	7 50 am
‡103	Hapeville	8 05 am	‡104	Hapeville	8 30 am
‡105	Hapeville	9 45 am	‡108	Jonesboro	12 00 m
*11	Macon	11 20 am	‡110	Hapeville	2 20 pm
‡109	Jonesboro	2 05 pm	‡112	Hapeville	4 45 pm
‡111	Hapeville	3 30 pm	*12	Macon	4 00 pm
‡113	Hapeville	5 55 pm	‡114	Jonesboro	5 10 pm
*1	Savannah	7 35 pm	*4	Savannah	7 50 pm
	SUNDAY TRAINS:			SUNDAY TRAINS:	
115	Jonesboro	8 55 am	116	Hapeville	9 00 am
117	Hapeville	10 45 am	118	Jonesboro	12 50 pm

Trains marked * Daily. ‡ Daily except Sunday.

Western and Atlantic Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Nashville	7 30 am	‡2	Nashville	8 15 am
‡73	Marietta	8 00 am	‡70	Chattanooga	4 50 pm
‡91	Chattanooga	10 35 am	‡72	Marietta	5 30 pm
‡1	Nashville	7 30 pm	‡4	Nashville	8 50 pm

Atlanta and West Point Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡38	Montgomery	11 40 am	‡35	Montgomery	5 25 am
‡34	Selma	7 00 pm	‡33	Montgomery	1 00 pm
‡36	Selma	11 50 pm	‡37	Selma	4 20 pm
12	College Park	7 05 am	11	College Park	6 00 am
14	Newnan	8 20 am	13	College Park	8 00 am
16	College Park	10 00 am	15	Palmetto	12 01 pm
18	College Park	2 15 pm	17	College Park	12 10 pm
20	Palmetto	2 45 pm	19	College Park	4 30 pm
22	College Park	3 50 pm	21	College Park	4 25 pm
24	College Park	5 50 pm	23	Palmetto	5 35 pm
26	College Park	7 45 pm	25	College Park	6 20 pm
28	Palmetto	8 25 pm	29	Newnan	11 35 pm
	SUNDAY TRAIN:			SUNDAY TRAIN:	
42	Newnan	10 20 am	41	West Point	8 00 am

Trains Nos. 12, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26 will stop at Whitehall street platform.

All trains will depart from Union Passenger Station.

Georgia Railroad.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡3	Augusta	5 00 am	‡2	Augusta	7 50 am
23	Conyers	6 45 am	26	Lithonia	8 00 am
‡	Covington	7 45 am	‡28	Augusta	3 10 pm
‡1	Augusta	12 35 pm	24	Conyers	4 30 pm
25	Lithonia	3 35 pm	10	Covington	6 15 pm
‡27	Augusta	8 20 pm	‡4	Augusta	11 35 pm

Seaboard Air-Line.

No.	ARRIVE FROM		No.	DEPART TO	
‡41	Norfolk	5 20 am	‡402	Washington	12 00 m
‡403	Washington	2 50 pm	‡38	Norfolk	7 50 pm

Atlanta, Knoxville and Northern Ry.
(Via W. and A. R. R. to Marietta.)

FROM		TO	
†Knoxville	7 30 am	‡Knoxville	3 30 pm
†Murphy	7 30 am	‡Murphy	3 15 pm

‡Daily. All other trains daily except Sunday.

"THE HIAWASSEE ROUTE."

Only Through Sleeping Car Line Between Atlanta and Knoxville.

Beginning June 19th, the ATLANTA, KNOXVILLE AND NORTHERN RAILWAY, in connection with the Western and Atlantic railway, will establish a through line of sleepers between Atlanta and Knoxville.

Trains will leave Atlanta from union depot at 8:30 p. m. and arrive in Knoxville at 7 a. m. Good connections made at Knoxville for all points north, including Tate Springs and other summer resorts.

Tickets on sale and diagram at Western and Atlantic city ticket office, No. 1 North Pryor street; also at union depot.

J. E. W. FIELDS,
G. P. A., Marietta, Ga.
J. H. McWILLIAMS,
T. P. A., Knoxville, Tenn.

THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY

Effective August 7, 1898.

EAST BOUND	No. 38 Daily.	No. 36 Daily.	No. 12 Daily.	No. 11 Ex Sun
Lv Atlanta	12 00 n'n	11 50 pm	7 50 am	4 35 pm
Ar Gainesville	2 22 pm	2 20 am	10 35 am	7 45 pm
Ar Cornelia	3 00 pm	....	11 25 am	8 35 pm
Ar Mt. Airy	....	....	11 30 am	8 40 pm
Ar Charlotte	8 10 pm	9 00 am	6 10 pm	....
Ar Greensboro	10 43 pm	....	....	....
Ar. Danville	11 51 pm	1 30 pm	11 45 pm	....
Ar. Washington	6 42 am	9 35 pm	....	....
Ar. Baltimore	8 06 am	11 25 pm	....	....
Ar. Philadelphia	10 15 am	2 56 am	....	....
Ar. New York	12 45 n'n	6 23 am	....	....
Ar. Boston	8 30 pm	8 00 pm	....	....
Lv. Danville	12 30 am	1 45 pm	12 30 am	....
Ar. Richmond	6 40 am	6 25 pm	6 40 am	....
Lv. Greensboro	10 50 pm	....	....	....
Ar. Norfolk	7 50 am	....	....	....

No. 20. Dinner Train, leaves Atlanta 11:20 a. m., arrives Norcross 1:15 p. m., daily except Sunday.

No. 38 Vestibuled Train, Atlanta to New York, Pullman Sleeping Cars, Dining Car and elegant Vestibuled Coach between Atlanta and Washington.

Sleeping car Greensboro to Norfolk.

No. 36, "The U. S. Fast Mail," solid train between Atlanta and New York. Pullman Buffet Sleeping Cars Atlanta to New York. Pullman Sleeping Car Atlanta to Charlotte and Atlanta to Asheville.

SO. BOUND.	No. 13.	No. 8.	No. 10.	No. 14.
Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	8 10 am	4 20 pm	11 55 pm
Ar. Macon	8 20 am	10 35 am	7 10 pm	2 05 am
Ar. Everett	3 25 pm	....	....	7 25 am
Ar. Brunswick	4 30 pm	....	....	8 30 am
Ar. Jacksonville	9 25 pm	....	....	9 40 am

NORTH BOUND.	No. 13	No. 7.	No. 9.
Lv. Atlanta	4 20 am	7 50 am	4 00 pm
Ar. Rome	6 30 am	10 20 am	6 25 pm
Ar. Dalton	7 22 am	11 30 am	7 34 pm
Ar. Chattanooga	8 40 am	1 00 pm	8 50 pm
Ar. Memphis	....	....	7 40 am
Ar. Cincinnati	7 30 pm	....	7 30 am
Ar. Knoxville	11 55 am	....	1 10 am
Ar. Louisville	....	....	7 50 am

Nos. 13 and 14, Pullman Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Jacksonville. Local Sleeping Cars between Atlanta and Brunswick.

Lv. Atlanta	5 20 am	4 20 pm
Lv Griffin	6 50 am	6 03 pm
Lv. Columbus	9 30 am	9 05 pm
Ar. Albany	3 10 pm	....

No 30 has through coaches Atlanta to Albany.

WEST BOUND.	No. 37 Daily.	No. 35 Daily.	No. 25 Daily.
Lv Atlanta	4 15 pm	5 30 am	6 20 pm
Ar Tallapoosa	6 23 pm	7 45 am	9 00 pm
Ar Birmingham	10 00 pm	11 45 am	....
Lv Birmingham	....	11 50 am	....
Ar Greenville	....	10 55 pm	....
Lv Birmingham	10 20 pm	12 05 pm	....
Ar Memphis	7 40 am	10 20 pm	....
Ar Kansas City	7 55 am	5 20 pm	....
Lv Birmingham	11 35 pm	....	....
Ar Shreveport	7 20 pm	....	....
Ar New Orleans	10 30 am	....	....
Lv Atlanta			4 30 pm
Ar Fort Valley			8 30 pm

No. 37 Sleeping Cars Atlanta to Memphis.
No. 9 Sleeper Atlanta to Cincinnati.
No. 13 Local Sleeper, Atlanta to Chattanooga.
Office Kimball House Corner.

ATLANTA & NEW ORLEANS SHORT LINE

Atlanta and West Point Railroad Co.

The direct, quick, through line via Montgomery to Texas, Mexico and California. The best route to Selma, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, Columbus, Troy, Union Springs, Eufaula.

The Following Schedule in Effect Aug. 14, 1898.

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 35 Daily	No. 37 Daily	No. 33 Daily
Leave Atlanta	5 25 a m	4 20 p m	1 00 p m
Arrive Newnan	6 40 a m	5 25 p m	2 27 p m
Arrive LaGrange	7 42 a m	6 23 p m	3 33 p m
Arrive West Point	8 10 a m	6 55 p m	4 07 p m
Arrive Opelika	8 50 a m	7 37 p m	4 53 p m
Arrive Columbus	10 00 a m	10 00 p m	7 25 p m
Arrive Montgomery	10 31 a m	9 20 p m	....
Arrive Selma	....	11 30 p m	....
Arrive Pensacola	6 55 p m	5 00 a m	....
Arrive Mobile	3 45 p m	3 05 a m	....
Arrive New Orleans	8 10 p m	7 40 a m	....
Arrive Houston	8 45 a m	10 30 p m	....

NORTH BOUND.	No. 34 Daily	No. 34 Daily	
Leave Houston	5 20 a m	....	7 25 p m
Leave New Orleans	7 45 p m	....	7 55 a m
Leave Mobile	12 20 a m	....	12 58 p m
Leave Pensacola	11 20 p m	....	12 25 p m
Leave Selma	....	8 40 a m	3 30 p m
Leave Montgomery	6 20 am	12 01 p m	6 25 p m
Leave Columbus	5 30 a m	1 30 p m	....
Arrive Opelika	8 07 a m	2 35 p m	8 07 p m
Arrive West Point	8 50 a m	3 53 p m	8 50 p m
Arrive LaGrange	9 18 a m	4 14 p m	9 18 p m
Arrive Newnan	10 25 a m	5 26 p m	10 18 p m
Arrive Atlanta	11 40 a m	[illegible] p m	11 30 p m

No. 37 and 38 Vestibuled train, Sleeping and Dining Cars, New York and New Orleans.

No. 35 and 36 Solid trains Washington to New Orleans. Sleeper New York, New Orleans.

GEO. C. SMITH, Pres't and Gen'l Mgr.
JNO. A. GEE, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
ED E. KIRBY, City Ticket Agent.
GEORGE W. ALLEN, Trav. Pass. Agt.



WOMAN and ...SOCIETY.

The startling news comes from Paris that bicycle riding in France has been entirely given over to the "bourgeoisie." This fad of the fashionable woman riding a wheel had so far outlasted her other whims that it bade fair to stay with her and be no longer the "style," but the "custom." Woman's proverbial fickleness, however, seems to have come to the rescue of the modiste, who will now have demands for more ruffles and lace and ribbons than ever before, since the somewhat rough and ready bicycle suit will no longer be the favorite morning wear.

The question arises as to what will be the next idea of fashionable amusement the fertile brain of the American inventor will conceive. Will it be some strange new mode of electric locomotion, or a novel saddle to bring back the oldtime love for horseback riding? Whatever it may be, let it come quickly, that the comic papers may have wherewith to fill empty spaces headed "Caricatures."

"The shirt waist has at last found not its successor, but its rival," says a New York newspaper. "This is the taffeta jacket, which is deliciously cool, since it has not only no lining, but no dress bodice beneath, the blousing front, froufroutante and diaphanous and foaming over in soft whiteness upon the neighboring lapels, being one of those characteristic bits of feminine artifice which pin about the throat, tie about the waist, hook to the sides of the visite, and are altogether a snare for the unsophisticated hostess who entreats one to take off one's jacket."

The writer describes one, a black jacket which is worn in the morning with a pique skirt, in the afternoon with a lace or muslin one. This is tucked all over vertically in tiny cords, and the front is a lacey mass of ivory white and creamy yellow, than which nothing can be more becoming to any woman. The flaring collar, lined with the same becoming froth, droops low behind as though weighted down with its filling, and is infinitely more becoming to any but the most swan-necked, than an upstanding Medici effect. It looks very well with a nun's veiling skirt of the blue-violet of distant shadows, the small hat of shirred black silk muslin, with a front brim turned back with a bunch of unripened grapes and their dusty leaves. (Some of the latest hats look as though their dainty wearers had been a-berrying.)

Bowen-Taylor.

A wedding which will be a surprise to their many friends is that of Miss Rachel Taylor and Mr. J. T. Bowen, which occurred last Tuesday evening at the home of Mr. M. Taylor, the bride's brother, at Smyrna. Mr. and Mrs. Bowen left immediately for Conyers, their future home.

Jenkins-Hall.

Columbus, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—At Midway, Ala., this morning, Professor Charles R. Jenkins, principal of the Shellman, Ga., institute, and Miss Beulah Hall, the charming daughter of Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Hall, of Midway, were happily married. The ceremony was performed by the brother of the groom, Mr. John T. Jenkins, of Sparta, Ga.

Williford-Griffin.

The marriage of Mr. A. J. Williford and Miss Frances Griffin was solemnized last evening at half-past 7 o'clock by Rev. Dr. A. T. Spalding at the residence of Mr. James T. Prince on Merritts avenue.

Only a small number of relatives and friends were present. The handsome parlors of Mr. and Mrs. Prince were beautifully decorated with flowers and the ceremony was very impressively performed by Dr. Spalding.

The bride, beautiful as a perfect picture, was handsomely attired in an elegant and beautiful costume and looked superb as she pledged her love and life to the man she had chosen. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Griffin and has enjoyed that excessive degree of popularity to which her womanly charms entitle her.

Mr. Williford is a young bookkeeper and his sterling character is a guarantee of the successful business career which awaits him.

There were present besides Mr. and Mrs. Prince and family Mr. and Mrs. Cliff Hatcher, Mrs. Williford, Misses Williford, Miss Willie Burke, Miss Maddox, Miss Clarke, Mr. J. C. Clarke, Mr. Peter Grant, Mr. Harvey Johnson, Mr. Albert Malone, Mr. Ed Northen, Mr. Luther Williford, Mr. Ed Dougherty, Mr. Tom Swift and a few others.

Mr. and Mrs. Williford left for Lookout mountain at 8:30 o'clock and were followed by showers of rice and the good wishes of their assembled friends.

Lawn Party.

Miss Lucy Kenan and her vice chairman, Miss Simpson, will give a delightful lawn party upon the Venable lawn, corner of Peachtree and Forrest avenue, next Tuesday for the children from 5:30 p. m. on through the evening. All are cordially invited and a large attendance requested, inasmuch as the funds are to be given to relief of sick and wounded soldiers.

Miss Kenan and Miss Simpson will be assisted by the following young ladies: Misses Colquitt, Mira L'Engle, Hattie Colquitt, Hense Boylston, Minnie Atkinson, Kate Peters, Eva Wilby, Ruth Lewis, Jean Austin, Hallie Erwin, Ruth Threadcraft, Eloise Tyler, Elle Goode, Annie G. Torbitt, Mary Lou Jackson, Hallie Pattillo, Pauline Hook, Louise Dooley, Miss Davis, Miss Woodward and little Miss Irene Silvey, Margaret Smith and Irene Mitchell.

Music, fortune telling and graphophone. Refreshments will be served.

At a meeting of the Piedmont Continental chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution the invitation from the Atlanta chapter to co-operate with them in giving their barbecue on August 27th was unanimously accepted.

The Piedmont Continental chapter begs to return thanks for the invitation and assures the Atlanta chapter of its hearty support. The Piedmont Continental members are urged to secure tickets from Mrs. Byers, Austell building.

MISS ESTELLE WHEELAND,
MRS. C. H. ASHFORD,
Committee.


FIGURED-MUSLIN GOWN FROM HARPER'S BAZAR

Social Notes.

Mr. Forrest Adair is at Asheville, N. C.

Miss Susie Cunningham is the guest of Miss Bessie Ray, at Smyrna.

The friends of Mr. G. Arthur Howell, Jr., will be glad to learn that he is rapidly convalescing and will soon be able to see them again.

Misses Willie and Jessie Reid are at Palmetto.

Misses Saida and Hal Newland left last night for Asheville.

Miss Edna Avery is expected home this week.

Lieutenants Downe and Comer, who made many friends in Atlanta during their visit here, are now at Camp Hobson.

Mrs. Fitzsimmons is the guest of Mrs. Glascock Mays.

Mr. and Mrs. Grant Wilkins gave an elegant dinner Wednesday evening in honor of Mr. and Mrs. William Dickson.

Major Mims entertained at dinner Tuesday evening in honor of Mrs. Fitzsimmons.

Miss Pauline Pomarede, of New Orleans, who has been spending the summer with Mrs. S. H. Malone, is now the guest of her aunt, Mrs. P. H. Snook, at Copenhill.

Miss Adele Blue, of Macon, leaves today for a week's stay at Tallulah Falls. On her return she will be the guest of Mrs. E. N. Wooten at Edgewood before returning home.

Miss Willie Loyless will give a car ride tonight.

Mrs. Massey is very ill at her home on Crumley street.

Mr. Dan Rich returns today from New York.

The friends of Mrs. Burkhart, who has been very ill at Wilmot, Minn., will be glad to know that she is convalescing.

Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Tucker have returned from Warm Springs.

Dr. Brockett will return from Virginia Friday evening.

Miss Sophia Adam, of Spartanburg, S. C., who has been the guest of Miss Nellie Galley Conyers, returns to her home, accompanied with Miss Galley, who will spend several days.

Miss Maud Gee has returned to the city after a pleasant visit of two weeks at Lithia Springs.

The young dancing set will entertain next Tuesday evening at the home of Miss Lucile Atkinson in honor of Miss Georgia Wilson.

Mr. John Falvey is in Columbus.

Miss Sallie Melone leaves today for a visit to Jonesboro.

Mrs. Virgil Perryman and Miss McIntyre are spending August at Hotel Dalton, Dalton, Ga. Mr. Perryman is spending this week in Dalton.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewellyn Hillyer, of Macon, are the guests of Major and Mrs. Hansel.

Dr. and Mrs. F. M. Game, who have been the guests of Mrs. Game's mother, Mrs. A. P. Tripod, leave today for a week's stay at Tallulah Falls.

Wednesday evening Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Swann entertained delightfully at cards in honor of Miss Adele Blue. The first prize, a piece of Dresden china, was won by Miss Lou Harwell; the second, a silver-mounted hat brush, by Mr. S. M. Wall.

The arrangements which have been made by Miss Lucy Kenan and Miss Lumpkin for a lawn party next Tuesday evening from 5 to 10 insure its being a delightful affair. This is one of the series of entertainments for the benefit of the Atlanta Relief Association which have been given lately, and the young ladies in charge will no doubt make the occasion as successful as the preceding ones. The following young ladies will assist Misses Kenan and Simpson: Misses Colquitt, L'Engle, Davis, Harwell, Hattie Colquitt, Gussie Wylie, Minnie Atkinson, Peters, Wilby, Lewis, Austin, Erwin, Threadcraft, Goode, Tyler, Torbit, Jackson, Hook, Gober, Middleton, Silvey, Marguerite Smith, Irene Mitchell.

Miss Hennie Franklin has returned from Asheville.

Elberton, Ga., August 18.—(Special.)—Tuesday evening the young men of Elberton complimented their young lady friends and the visitors in the city with a very elegant barbecue at Van Duzer's springs, which is one of the loveliest places in this section. The visiting young ladies present were Misses Annie Lee Freeman, Mary Lee and Helen Gant, of South Carolina; Eva Mashburn, Augusta; Belle Cox, Waynesboro; Lilla Belle Tolbert, Mamee Tolbert, Kate Lovejoy, Atlanta; Cason, Marietta, and Katherine Mitchell, Pauline Fortson and Rebecca Tate, Eliam. After the 'cue and in the dusk of the evening the party had a very pleasant drive over the city.

Miss Mary Lee, the accomplished guest of Miss Fannie Hawes, returned to Abbeville today.

"It leads them all" is the reply when dealers are asked about the merit and sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla. No other preparation compares with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THE WEATHER.

The barometric conditions have changed but slightly during the past twenty-four hours, the low pressure area still remaining on the eastern slope of the Rockies, and the high in the middle Atlantic coast. Cloudy weather prevails on the east of the Mississippi river, while in the west it is clear. There were numerous light rains, only two stations reporting over one inch rainfall—Knoxville and Chicago—each of which reported 1.08 inches.

With the exception of a rise in the northwest, the temperature remains about stationary throughout the country.

In the vicinity of Atlanta showers, accompanied by cooler weather, may be expected.

Local Report for Yesterday.

Daily mean temperature	77
Daily normal temperature	77
Highest temperature	84
Lowest temperature	71
Total rainfall during 12 hours	1.12
Deficiency of precipitation	7.18

General Weather Report.

Daily report of the weather at selected stations, as shown by observations taken at 8 p. m., August 18, 1898:

STATIONS.	Temperature 8 p. m.	Maximum Temperature.	Precipitation, inches.
New York, cloudy	74	88	T
Savannah, clear	80	88	.00
Norfolk, clear	80	88	.00
Charlotte, pt. cloudy	74	84	.04
Raleigh, pt. cloudy	78	88	.04
Wilmington, clear	80	88	.02
Charleston, clear	82	88	.00
Augusta, pt. cloudy	84	88	T
Jacksonville, clear	80	88	.04
Jupiter, rain	78	86	.72
Key West, pt. cloudy	82	86	T
Atlanta, cloudy	80	84	.12
Tampa, pt. cloudy	80	90	.60
Pensacola, clear	82	86	.36
Montgomery, clear	76	88	.14
Vicksburg, clear	88	92	T
New Orleans, pt. cloudy	82	88	T
Port Eads, clear	84	86	.04
Palestine, clear	88	96	.00
Galveston, clear	84	86	.04
Corpus Christi, clear	84	86	T
Buffalo, cloudy	68	72	.00
Detroit, pt. cloudy	66	70	.68
Chicago, pt. cloudy	64	68	.00
Memphis, cloudy	76	90	.00
Chattanooga, cloudy	78	86	.00
Knoxville, rain	76	84	1.08
Cincinnati, rain	72	82	1.08
St. Paul, clear	74	74	.01
St. Louis, cloudy	78	84	.01
Kansas City, clear	82	84	.00
Omaha, clear	82	86	.00
Huron, clear	80	86	.00
Rapid City, clear	86	90	.00
North Platte, clear	82	86	.00
Dodge City, clear	88	96	.00
Abilene, pt. cloudy	94	96	.00

J. B. MARBURY,
Local Forecast Official.

Forecast for Today.

Georgia—Showers; cooler; variable winds. Alabama—Showers, probably clearing at night; variable winds, becoming southeasterly.

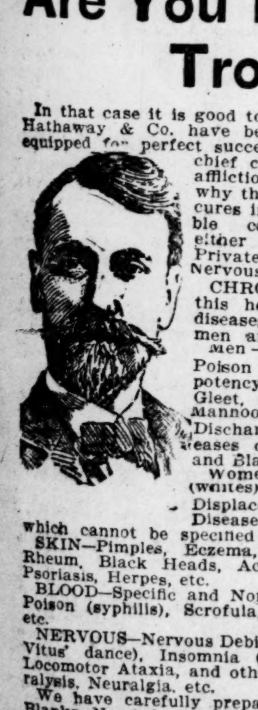
FOR BOYS AND MEN.

The handsome catalogue of the Georgia School of Technology shows every detail of the instruction and advantages of that institution. It gives information valuable to every young man as to equipment, courses of study, expenses and training in wood shop, machine shop, smith shop and foundry.

Every graduate and his present occupation appear as the crowning glory of the school. Board $6.50 to $10 per month. Fees nominal. For catalogue, address Lyman Hall, president, Atlanta, Ga.

Are You in Trouble?

In that case it is good to know that Dr. Hathaway & Co. have been trained and equipped for perfect success against four chief classes of bodily affliction. That is also why they make perfect cures in them of curable cases reported, either in Chronic or Private, Skin, Blood or Nervous Diseases, thus:



CHRONIC — Under this head come the diseases peculiar to men and women.

Men — Specific Blood Poison (syphilis), Impotency, Gonorrhea, Gleet, Stricture, Lost Manhood, Unnatural Discharges and all Diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

Women— Leucorrhea (whites), Amenorrhoea, Displacements and all Diseases of the Womb, which cannot be specified here.

SKIN—Pimples, Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Black Heads, Acne, Erysipelas, Psoriasis, Herpes, etc.

BLOOD—Specific and Non-Specific Blood Poison (syphilis), Scrofula, Rheumatism, etc.

NERVOUS—Nervous Debility, Chorea (St. Vitus' dance), Insomnia (loss of sleep), Locomotor Ataxia, and other forms of Paralysis, Neuralgia, etc.

We have carefully prepared Symptom Blanks—No. 1 for men, No. 2 for women, No. 3 for skin diseases; No. 4 for catarrh, and new 64-page booklet which we will send FREE to all who really desire truthful information about their condition. Call or address

DR. HATHAWAY & CO.,

Hours—9 to 12; 2 to 6; 7 to 8. Sundays, 10 to 1.



To build a fire if you use a . . .

GAS STOVE.

Prices, $10.00 and $12.00, SET UP.

Atlanta Gas Light Co.,
BROAD AND ALABAMA.

DEPOT MATTER GOES TO COMMISSION

Council Decides To Petition the State Railroad Commission.

COMMITTEE MET YESTERDAY

Read Letters from Railroad Officials and Then Acted.

WILL NOT ASK FOR ANOTHER CONFERENCE

If Railroads Desire To Discuss the Matter They Will Have To Seek the Committee.

THE FIGHT BY THE CITY OF ATLANTA for a new depot will now be taken before the state railroad commission, and no conference will be held between the city committee and the railroad officials unless the conference is requested by the railroad officials.

This course was decided upon yesterday afternoon at a meeting of the committee on manufacturers, statistics, freight rates, transportation, etc., held in the mayor's office. To this committee was referred the resolution introduced at a meeting of council to take action looking to filing a petition with the railroad commission relative to the need of a new depot in Atlanta.

At the first meeting of the committee it was decided to hold a conference and have the railroad officials present in order that the views of both sides might be obtained. The officials were notified of this, and their answers to the invitation of the committee disclose the fact that only one of them will be able to be present. This correspondence was considered at the meeting yesterday, and the committee agreed that if the railroad men did not care enough about the matter to be present, the city would go ahead and continue the fight without the conference.

The matter was discussed and Alderman Mayson was of the opinion that in view of the fact that the railroad men could not attend the meeting, he thought the city should take the course intended and file a petition with the railroad commission. He moved that a favorable report be made on the following resolution, which was referred to the committee:

"Atlanta, Ga., August 1, 1898.—Whereas, the passenger depot now used jointly by the railroads terminating in or passing through the city, has become entirely inadequate to meet the convenience and comfort of the public, and this condition of affairs has existed some years, and yet the railroads have taken no steps to remedy the evil, be it

"Resolved, by the mayor and general council of the city of Atlanta, That a committee of five, with the mayor as chairman, be appointed from this body to act in conjunction with the city attorney and his assistants, and prepare a petition setting forth in detail the above facts and present same to the railroad commission, and procure if possible an order requiring the different railroads of this city to prepare suitable accommodations for the traveling public."

The report of the committee was read at the special meeting of council and was unanimously adopted. In the discussion of the matter Alderman Mayson said:

"All the railroad officials, with the exception of one, had excuses for not attending the meeting. It is very apparent that the roads are not running into our arms in this matter. There is nothing to do but to pass this resolution, and for the committee to take it to the railroad commission. The railroads can then come and be heard from if they want to."

The resolution provides that a committee of five be appointed and that the mayor be the chairman of the committee. The committee will be appointed at an early date, and will at once begin work on a petition to be presented to the railroad commission. The petition will set forth the situation in Atlanta, and will ask the commission to force the railroads to erect new depots in the city.

The committee will make no effort whatever to get the railroad officials to confer with it. If the railroad men desire to meet with the committee, it is understood that a meeting will be held, but otherwise nothing will be done looking to a conference. The city has done all in its power to obtain the conference, and it is understood will make no further effort to that end.

The fight for the depot will be pushed as vigorously as ever, and it is believed the railroad commission will recognize Atlanta's urgent need for a new depot. The petition to be presented will be prepared under the direction of City Attorney Anderson and his assistant.

FOR STEALING CLOTHING.

Two Negroes Charged with Taking a Lot of Trousers.

A short while ago a lot of clothing was missed from the Emmons' clothing store on Whitehall, and City Detective Walton arrested Charles Williams a week ago and found five pairs of trousers in his possession.

Yesterday morning Detectives Walton and Hewitt arrested Hilliard Calhoun, a negro who has been employed at the Emmons' store. The officers believed Hilliard took the goods and gave them to Williams. They have recovered a trunk of clothing which was in Calhoun's possession.

The two negroes will be tried before a justice for larceny from the house.

Peace Propositions!

Spain wanted peace. We want room for our FALL STOCK which is beginning to arrive.

33⅓ PER CENT DISCOUNT

Is quite a saving on regular retail prices of up-to-date Clothing. Our entire stock must be reduced within the next thirty days. Everything in fancy goods must be sold, and economical buyers will take advantage of this opportunity to get strictly first-class Clothing at

ONE-THIRD LESS THAN ACTUAL VALUE

NEGLIGEE SHIRTS Reduced From $1.50 to **$1.00**

Straw Hats at Half Price.

EISEMAN & WEIL,
Popular Outfitters,
3 WHITEHALL ST.

JORDAN WAS OUT YESTERDAY

Rode Around with His Fresh Made Wounds.

HE DISPLAYED MUCH NERVE

Jeff Harbin Was Cut in the Fight. Court To Investigate the Affair When Jordan Shows Up.

Perino Jordan, who was so fearfully cut by Jeff Harbin night before last, was out yesterday riding in a cab, and afterwards in a trolley car. This but emphasized the statement of his friends that he was a man of much nerve and grit. Most men would not have been able to leave their beds for a week at least, yet he was out with his face sewed with many stitches, and while the wounds were still bleeding.

It is said by a young man who entered the rooms of the Christopher Columbus Club shortly after Jordan was cut that the wounded man was sitting on a pool table, pale from the loss of blood and so weak that he could scarcely stand alone, talking about the fight. He said:

"Well, I believe I was whipped fair, but I am still in the ring and as game as ever."

Harbin was in police court yesterday afternoon to stand trial, but the case was postponed until Jordan could be heard from. Harbin did not escape being cut himself. In the hand-to-hand fight for the possession of the knife he received a cut on the back of his left hand and two or three slight cuts on his face and neck.

Harbin says he will be able to prove that the knife he used on Jordan belongs to the latter. It is now in the possession of the arresting officer.

Will Crawford, who saw the beginning of the fight in the clubroom, says Jordan was the aggressor at first, and that it looked as if nothing would do him but a fight with Harbin. When he saw the two men were struggling for the knife, Crawford left. He knew that it was a contest for a weapon with which one or the other would probably be killed, and he did not wish to be a witness in a murder trial.

Jordan and Harbin have been regarded as the two best all-round men on the muscle in Atlanta, and for these two, of all men, to get together in a struggle for life was a fight which is not often witnessed, and they being alone on the third floor of a building made the fight all the more thrilling.

The affair is to be fully investigated in the court as soon as Jordan is ready to appear.

AT THE COLUMBIA.

Tonight the Woodward-Warren Company will be seen in "The Paymaster," one of the best plays of their repertoire. It has never been seen in Atlanta and a special scenic production will be put on.

A large audience was on hand last night at the Columbia. A splendid vaudeville bill was given, consisting of a one-act sketch entitled "Colorado," by Guy Woodward, Bessie Warren and Mr. Siggens. This was followed by numerous specialties by the members of the company. Little Carrie Cardella recited: "How Salvator Won," in a superb manner; Mr. Sullivan sang a baritone solo in a pleasing manner; Mr. Gilderoy, as usual, received several encores with his illustrated songs. Miss Jeanette Lewis was seen in "The Stage-Struck Maiden" and other specialties. Mr. Bert Walter sang several songs, which pleased very much. Holt and Denicke, the musical mokes, entertained the audience in excellent style.

"Queena" will be the bill for Saturday matinee. Saturday night "The Captain's Mate," with all the special scenery, will be played. The usual $25 will be given away Saturday night.

POOL OF WATER CONDEMNED.

Recorder Orders a Dam Broken To Release Stagnant Water, Which Collected on a Lot.

The recorder decided an interesting case yesterday afternoon in which property owners were seeking to keep a lot dammed while it was being filled. The damming of the lot caused a pool of water to form and a case was made for the creation of a nuisance.

The lot belonged to the T. G. Healey estate and is at the corner of Gray and Victoria streets. In time past the clay had been excavated for the purpose of making brick and as the property had become more valuable the heirs had decided to have it refilled. To do this it was necessary to build a temporary dam, and the dam had caused water to collect and stagnate.

The owners of the lot contended that the water came from a street which had been raised when grading and that the city was responsible for the nuisance.

The recorder held that he could not go into the cause of the water flowing, as that was a matter of damages, if it was true, but all he had to look at was the fact that a dam had made the pool, and he would have to order the release of the water at once.

The defendants promised to break the dam today.

DISEASES OF WOMEN
MRS. ROSA F. MONNISH M.D. GRADUATE OF GERMAN AMERICAN COLLEGES
20 YEARS EXPERIENCE. THE ONLY FEMALE SPECIALIST IN THE SOUTH. 3 CHURCH ST. ATLANTA, GA.

Getting Ready For Autumn Business.

The first move in our preparations is to close out all Spring and Summer goods. We're doing this rapidly as possible. To make quick work of all unsold balances, we have cut prices lower than ever before known. The following lines are principally affected:

Fancy Suits	Underwear
Crash Suits	Straw Hats
Neckwear	Colored Shirts
Bicycle Suits	Golf Hose
Bicycle Trousers	Leather Belts

Everything in Boys' Clothing

Geo. Muse Clothing Company

38 Whitehall Street.

TO BAIL FARRIS AND PRUITT.

They Will Be Brought Before Judge Lumpkin Monday on Habeas Corpus.

Fred Farris and A. J. Pruitt, now confined in the Fulton county jail charged with the murder of Guff Holland three weeks ago on Whitehall street, will be brought before Judge Lumpkin next Monday morning on a habeas corpus proceeding.

Evidence will be heard by Judge Lumpkin to decide whether he will admit them to bail or not. The boys earnestly deny their guilt of any attempt to murder Holland, and say that the entire affair was purely an accident.

They think if they are to be charged with murder they should be admitted on bond. They were bound over a short time ago by Justice Foute.

Dr. Siegert's Angostura Bitters stimulates appetite and keeps digestives organ in order.

DeGIVES COLUMBIA THEATRE
ALL THIS WEEK.
MATINEE SATURDAY.
WOODWARD-WARREN CO.
TONIGHT.
"THE PAYMASTER."
SATURDAY MATINEE,
"QUEENA"
Prices—10, 20 and 30c. Seats now on sale at Miller's book store.
$25 GIVEN AWAY SATURDAY NIGHT.

SEE DELKIN'S FINE DIAMONDS
10 PEACHTREE ST., ATLANTA

FOR RENT Get one of our weekly rent bulletins giving full description of everything to rent. We move tenants free. See notice. John J. Woodside, the Renting Agent, No. 50 Broad street.

For Rent by D. P. Morris & Sons, 41 North Broad Street.

13-r. h.	Jackson st.	$40 00
12-r. h.	Washington st.	35 00
11-r. h.	Hurt st.	40 00
10-r. h.	Courtland st.	35 00
10-r. h.	Druid Circle, Inman Park	30 00
10-r. h.	Walton st.	60 00
10-r. h.	Richardson st.	40 00
9-r. h.	Hood st.	25 00
9-r. h.	Peachtree st.	35 00
9-r. h.	Formwalt st.	30 00
8-r. h.	Spring st.	20 00
8-r. h.	Magnolia st.	12 00
8-r. h.	E. Fair st.	18 60
7-r. h.	Capitol ave.	20 00
7-r. h.	Highland ave.	25 00
7-r. h.	Little st.	15 00
7-r. h.	E. Pine st.	18 00
6-r. h.	Boulevard	23 00
5-r. h.	E. Fair st.	12 60
6-r. h.	Bass st.	20 00
5-r. h.	West End, Railroad ave.	11 00

FOR RENT—Offices.

FOR RENT—Several nice office rooms at 23½ W. Alabama st. A. D. Adair. 8-17-2t

LOST.

LOST—August 17th, presumably on the Washington street car, between Richardson and Mitchell, one setting of a ring, containing one large diamond in center with 7 small diamonds, all set in onyx, with a clover leaf on each side containing 3 small diamonds each, the whole mounted on a heavy gold foundation. The finder will receive a liberal reward for return to W. W. Hulbert, superintendent, or A. Montgomery, agent So. Ex. Co. 3t

LOST—$10 reward; a square sample trunk, color drab, strips painted red, W. P. Pinkston in small letters on lid; contains designs for floats for Macon carnival; return trunk to Union Depot, get reward and no questions asked. John A. Colvin, Baggage Agent. 8-17-2t

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

SOUTHERN TYPEWRITER headquarters, 41½ Peachtree street. 'Phone 700. Correspondence solicited. 8-10-30t

WILLIAMS TYPEWRITER—Visible writing, no lifting of carriage; direct inking; unequaled speed; strong manifolding; the leader of standard typewriters. Also neostyles, mimeographs and all kinds of second-hand typewriters and supplies. Write for prices. Edwin A. Hardin Company, No. 16 N. Pryor street. 7-10-6m

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

OUR "Daily Construction Bulletin" furnishes building news from all the southern states, and is invaluable to contractors, architects and supply dealers. Press clippings on all subjects. Also names and addresses for circulars and catalogues. Southern Press Clipping Bureau, Atlanta, Ga.

STORAGE.

SECURITY Warehouse Co.—Storage of all kinds; separate rooms for furniture. Foundry st., W. & A. R. R. Tel. 1956, 2 calls.

We Pay Cash for Old Gold and Silver
JULIUS R. WATTS & CO., JEWELERS,
51 Whitehall Street.

WANTED—Salesmen.

SHOE SALESMAN WANTED—To make headquarters in this city and travel this territory with first-class general line of shoes from Boston. Only those having experience and some trade need apply. Address, with references, A. W. Tedcastle & Co., postoffice box 3404, Boston, Mass. 8-19 7t

SHOE SALESMAN—
SHOE SALESMAN—
SHOE SALESMAN—
Long established factory wants first-class man to sell a well advertised line of shoes on commission. Both road and shoe experience necessary. Address with references box 3231, Boston, Mass.

FOR RENT—Rooms.

THE BEST IN THE CITY—Three or five connecting rooms, over Maddox-Rucker Banking Company, with handsome bay window, now occupied by the Georgia Cotton Oil Company, are for rent, possession given September 1st. Apply R. F. Maddox.

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

FOR RENT—Cool and pleasant furnished room for gentleman. Delightful location, near in. Inquire 216 Peachtree, or Hotel Aragon. 8-19 3t

FOR SALE—Machinery.

FOR SALE and immediate delivery, large stock of boilers and engines of all styles and sizes; also saw mills, grist mills, gins, cotton presses, etc., at satisfactory prices. Avery & McMillan, 51 and 53 S. Forsyth st., Atlanta, Ga.

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS and branch manager; salary or commission. Hunter Tailoring Co., Cincinnati, O. 7-10-60t eod

AGENTS WANTED—For "Our Naval War with Spain." Splendidly illustrated; only authentic book to be published. Free outfit now ready; act quick. National Publishing Co., Lakeside Building, Chicago. 8-14 7t

WANTED—MALE HELP.

WANTED—A first-class carpenter at 66 Loyd street.

WANTED—Twelve first-class bricklayers. Wages 40c per hour. Apply to John J. McDavid or Southern Building Company, Montgomery, Ala. 8-19 3t

FOR SALE—Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—Beautiful Merino goat; perfectly gentle and a worker, $2.50; buy this and make your boy happy. James L. Girardeau, 403 Rawson.

On September 10, 1898, we will move into our new quarters, 39 South Broad street and 32 and 34 South Forsyth street, and to reduce our stock of engines, boilers, saw mills, grist mills and all fittings, we will sell at very close price. Can make prompt delivery. MALSBY & CO., 57 South Forsyth street, Atlanta, Ga.

FOR SALE—Real Estate.

$50 CASH and $15 per month for lovely, new 6-r. h., Kirkwood, on Decatur line; cool and exhilarating; rental value of house almost equals monthly payments. J. S. Owens, Gould building.

The War Is Over.

The Fulton Market Company proposes to reduce the high prices of fresh meats to the following prices for cash only:

Best loin steak	10c
Best round steak	8c
Fine beef roast	5 to 10c
Best cuts of veal	5 to 10c
Best cuts of lamb	5 to 12½c
Best cuts of pork	8 to 10c
Best mutton	5 to 10c
Best sausage	8 to 10c
Fine Kentucky butter	25c
Liver	5c

Best bread in the city, 3 loaves for 10c. Everything else cheap in proportion. Don't forget the number, 15 Marietta street, between Peachtree and Broad.
J. M. STEWART, Manager.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES.

EXPERIENCED business man, age 34, with capital, is in the market for attractive business; office preferred. Address Lock Box 71, City.

FOR RENT—Successful photograph and art gallery, corner Mulberry and Second streets, Macon, Ga.; location best in the south; occupied as photograph gallery more than twenty years; present tenant will sell entire outfit, including negatives accumulated during eleven years. Apply Macon (Ga.) Savings Bank. 8-12 fri sun wed

HOW TO BECOME lawful physicians, pharmacists, dentists or lawyers. Lock box 196, Chicago.

MONEY TO LOAN.

5 AND 6 per cent loans on central business and best residence property. Goodwin, Westmoreland & Hallman, Temple Court.

MARTIN & BECKER negotiate loans on long or short time; real estate security; repayments as desired. 1 S. Forsyth street.

LOANS made on real estate at low rates of interest without commission, and repayable in monthly installments. Purchase money notes bought. Edward S. McCandless, cashier, Southern Loan and Banking Co., No. 9 E. Alabama street.

WE OFFER $1,000 and $1,200 and $2,000 on improved residence property in Atlanta at low rates. Call at once. Barker & Holleman, Gould building. 'Phone 1207.

WEYMAN & CONNORS negotiate loans on city property at 6 and 7 per cent. Money ready for parties wanting quick loans. Call in person. No. 825 Equitable building.

5 AND 6 per cent money to loan on real estate, 1 to 10 years; money here for quick loans. W. A. Foster, room 18, Jos. E. Brown building, corner Pryor and Wall st.

SAMUEL BARNETT, No. 537 Equitable building, negotiates real estate mortgages, loans on property in or near Atlanta. Borrower can pay back any way he pleases.

6 PER CENT—6 per cent loans negotiated on choice improved farm, city and town property in Georgia. Address T. W. Baxter & Co., Atlanta, Ga.

our leader
fitzhugh lee,
fine old
whiskey.

an exceptional stimulant, tonic and beverage—particularly free from fusil oil and other impurities. old, mellow, smooth, palatable, healthful.

try it.

sold by up-to-date bars, clubs, hotels.

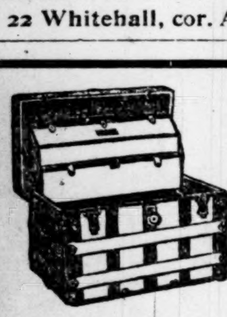
bluthenthal and bickart "b. & b."
distillers, jobbers, importers, atlanta.
no goods at retail.

OPIUM and Whiskey Habits cured at home without pain. Book of particulars sent FREE. B. M. WOOLLEY, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Office 104 N. Pryor St.

FINE DIAMONDS.

This season I have the most beautiful collection of gems—suitable for engagement and other anniversary occasions. You will do well to inspect my stock before purchasing.

CHARLES W. CRANKSHAW, Jeweler, 22 Whitehall, cor. Alabama St.



The Roller Tray

ALL STYLES
TRUNKS, BAGS, SUIT CASES
OUR OWN MAKE.
We sell old styles and odd goods at half price.
77 Whitehall St.
H. W. ROUNTREE & BRO
TRUNK AND BAG CO.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

For Alderman.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for alderman from the south side.
W. E. ADAMSON.

I hereby respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from the south side.
S. W. DAY.

I respectfully announce myself as candidate for alderman from north side.
GEO. P. HOWARD.

I am a candidate for alderman from the north side, subject to primary, October 5th.
J. W. KILPATRICK.

8-7 sun wed

FOR COUNCILMAN

For Councilman First Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for councilman from first ward.
C. B. REYNOLDS.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for first ward.
JOHN H. HARWELL.

Second Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for council for the second ward. J. J. MADDOX.

Third Ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman, third ward.
J. A. FISCHER.

I announce myself as a candidate for councilman from the third ward.
W. H. McCLAIN.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for Council from the Third ward.
JAMES E. WARREN.

Fourth Ward.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for councilman for fourth ward.
JOHN S. PARKS.

I am a candidate for councilman from the fourth ward, subject to primary October 5th.
JOEL HURT.

Fifth Ward.

I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward.
CHARLES F. TYLER.

At the request of my friends, I announce myself a candidate for councilman from the fifth ward, subject to primary of October 5th.
A. P. THOMPSON.

Sixth Ward.

I hereby announce myself a candidate for councilman for the sixth ward.
DR. G. G. ROY.

Seventh Ward.

I shall be a candidate for council from the seventh ward, subject to city primary October 5th.
J. W. POPE.

For Commissioner of Public Works.

I am a candidate for commissioner public works. Walter S. Larendon.

At the request of many tax payers, I announce myself a candidate for commissioner of public works. I will have associated with me Mr. Ben F. McDuffie.
CLARENCE E. MOORE.

For City Sexton.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton.
H. H. BAREFIELD.

I respectfully announce myself a candidate for city sexton.
W. H. BETTIE.

City Treasurer.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for city treasurer, and solicit the support of my friends for the first time.
THOMAS J. PEEPLES.

I hereby announce myself as a candidate for re-election as city treasurer, subject to primary October 5th, and respectfully solicit the support of my friends.
JOSEPH T. ORME.

PROFESSIONAL CARD.

B. R. Padgett. H. L. Padgett.
B. R. PADGETT & SON,
Plans and estimates furnished for buildings of every description; 16 years in Atlanta.
425 Electric building.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,
632-540 Equitable. Phone 1227. Atlanta, Ga.

R. T. Dorsey, P. H. Brewster, Albert Howell
DORSEY, BREWSTER & HOWELL,
LAWYERS.
Offices—1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 Lowe building.

COUNCIL CALLS BOND ELECTION

Ordinance Was Unanimously Passed at Special Meeting.

LUMPKIN OPPOSES ORDINANCE

Thinks It Will Be an Unnecessary Burden to Taxpayers.

THE BONDS WILL BE FOR $200,000

Money Will Be Used in Improving and Extending the Water System of Atlanta.

The city council met in special session yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock for the purpose of passing an ordinance calling for an election on the issuance of city bonds to the amount of $200,000 for the purpose of improving and extending the water mains of the city.

The ordinance was read and discussed and finally passed. There was no opposition to it except from Councilman Lumpkin, who made a short talk opposing its passage. He said:

"I had hoped that this scheme had been buried never to be resurrected. I can understand the need we had for this bond issue in the spring, but now the situation has changed. In the spring we were pressed for money. Since that time the courthouse deal has been called off and $60,000 has been saved. We restored to the water department the money we took from it. Pipes are now being laid in the city wherever they are needed. My ward is far behind in this matter, but I am frank to say there are few streets in my ward in need of water. The first and third wards are not crying for water and if they do not need it what on earth do the other wards want. The city owes about $3,000,000. The interest on this is about $170,000 per year. If we had the interest we have paid this year there would be no need to issue these bonds. Why make the people pay for this; why put a burden on them? They talk of forcing people to fill up their wells, but what councilman here would vote for such a measure? If you did you would not come back here again. You know as well as I do that the plans are already made to spend the bulk of the money in the center of the city."

When a vote was taken on the ordinance it was unanimously adopted. Councilman Lumpkin voted favorably and explained that he did so at the request of the chairman of the finance committee in order not to injure the sale of the bonds.

The ordinance calling for the bond election is identical with the one passed last March when it was thought the election would be held in June. There is no change in the call with the exception of the dates. It explains the law on the question and tells of the action of the legislature in giving the city authority to hold the election. The ordinance also provides for the expense of the election. It is a lengthy document and was prepared under the direction of City Attorney Anderson. As soon as the ordinance is signed by the mayor a notice of its passage will be published. The law requires that this notice be published thirty days prior to the election in order that all persons may be aware of the intention, on the part of the city, to hold the election.

ALDERMEN DISCUSS STANDS.

Action by Council Was Concurred In. Other Matters Acted on by the Aldermanic Board.

The aldermanic board met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock and adjourned until after the meeting of council. When the meeting was called to order after council had adjourned the first matter taken up was the report of the conference committee on the petition of Hammack & Lucas to erect a fruit stand at the corner of Peachtree and Marietta streets.

The petition and the action of the committee was read to the board as was also a communication signed "Taxpayer." This communication made some reference to previous petitions and was critical in its statements.

After its reading Alderman Rice said: "I came here with the intent of not opposing this ordinance and of not voting on the question, but now I propose to vote against it. I feel inclined to hold it up for two weeks. I voted against other stands and voted against this one. I don't object to Mr. Hammack having this fruit stand if you grant licenses to others, but I will oppose them all."

Chairman Dimmock stated that he thought Alderman Rice had been very consistent in the manner of casting his votes on these questions and thought any criticism was entirely unjust and should not be noticed. Later Mr. Rice stated he would not fight the petition, but would go on record as voting against it.

Each alderman in his turn made a few remarks on fruit stands and explained their votes on questions of this kind. They all agreed that if licenses were granted to one there was no reason why they should not be granted to others.

Alderman Dimmock spoke in favor of fruit stands and said he thought they were a good thing. They brought business to the city and gave people a chance to obtain good fruit. He believed in granting all of them with certain restrictions. The only way to kill them was by abolishing all of them.

The action of council on the committee's report was concurred in.

The action of council in offering a reward for the slayer of Officer Mills and in giving $85 for his funeral expenses was also concurred in. The board also concurred in the water bond election ordinance. The refunding of taxes to coal dealers was concurred in as was the granting of a number of free licenses. The board then adjourned.

Something Unique.

There lies before us a handsome illustrated catalogue, representing something unique in the way of a school for boys in Atlanta.

The principal, Mr. D. C. Peacock, is a graduate of Harvard, as well as of the University of Georgia, and his school is conceived on the plan of the German gymnasium. His school is a mental and a physical gymnasium. His articles on individuality, the teaching of arithmetic and of English especially will commend themselves as being distinctively modern.

Removal Notice.

Dr. Hobbs has removed his old office from No. 14 Whitehall street, to rooms No. 701, 702, 703 and 704 English-American (the high building), corner of Peachtree and Broad.

Barili School of Music

Reopens September 5, 1898. For the higher art of piano playing and singing. Professor Alfredo Barili, director. Rooms 5-8 Y. M. C. A. building, Atlanta, Ga. Catalogue [illegible] full information, including rates, furnished upon application.

THE RESORT ROUTE.

This Is the Name Given by the Public to the Seaboard Air-Line Railroad.

TO MOUNTAINS AND SEASHORE

The People Who Travel and What They Think of This Great Trunk Line—A Few Points of Interest About It.

Perhaps in the history of Georgia there has never been a greater rush to the mountains and the seashore than has taken place this season. The fact that the weather has been unusually warm has given the summer resorts a splendid patronage.

The Seaboard Air-Line railroad, with its trunk line extending from Atlanta to Norfolk, Va., has carried a large number of those seeking health and pleasure to the mountains and elsewhere. In fact, this road, from the immense amount of passenger travel it has had during the present season may be called the "Resort Route of the South." There are many splendid places upon its line where the pleasure seeker and the invalid can spend a delightful and beneficial time. Taking the cars here you are placed at Old Point Comfort, Virginia Beach, Ocean View or any other place about Norfolk within a few hours. So perfect is the management of this road, so modern its cars that it is a joy for the traveler to ride over it. It connects at Norfolk with all boat lines and trains leaving that place.

In this connection it may be well to state that there has been much favorable comment in this city about the manner in which the Seaboard Air-Line railroad has managed its passenger business this season. Every courtesy has been shown the traveling public and every convenience has been provided for it. The fact is the road is ably officered and its employees are polite to and thoughtful of the interests of the travelers over the line. During the past several years the Seaboard Air-Line has made a great record for itself. Coming into Atlanta, where competition is great, it has fought its way until today it is regarded as one of the greatest systems in this country, and numbers its friends and patrons by the thousands.

The passenger department, under the able and experienced management of Mr. T. J. Anderson at Norfolk, is complete in every detail. Mr. Anderson and his skilled corps of passenger agents are ever watchful of the interests of the people.

If you wish to go to New York, Boston, Baltimore or any other eastern city to buy goods or for pleasure, or if you wish to go to the mountains or seashore the Seaboard Air-Line is a direct route and will take you on vestibuled cars that are simply palaces in appointment and conveniences.

If you take a trip over this road one time you will be so thoroughly impressed with the management of the road, when going in that direction, you will always want to travel by this road. The people of this immediate section can secure any information about the line by calling upon or writing to the ticket office, Kimball house, this city.

DR. E. H. BARNETT BETTER.

The Pastor of the First Presbyterian Is Now a Little Stronger Than During Past Week.

Dr. E. H. Barnett was slightly improved in condition yesterday, although it is difficult for his physicians to tell whether the improvement is of a permanent character. Last Sunday the officers of the First Presbyterian church were allowed to enter the sickroom, and were the first outside the immediate family and the physicians to see Dr. Barnett since his illness.

The improvement in his condition is necessarily slow, but the physicians in attendance entertain hopes that he will finally recover his strength.

Lyon & Co.'s "PickLeaf" Extra Smoking Tobacco stands unrivaled for purity and flavor. Made from the purest, ripest and sweetest Tobacco. It will please you. Try it.

CAPT. ENGLISH LEAVES MONDAY

Will Go to the Mountains of Vermont and Expects To Make a Tour of Europe.

Captain James W. English will leave the city on Monday for a sojourn in the mountains of Vermont. For some time past Captain English has not been feeling well and at the advice of his physicians he has concluded to take a vacation for an indefinite time and expects to return in much better health.

He will first go to Savannah and will then take a boat from there to New York, but will immediately leave for the mountains of Vermont, where he thinks the fresh air and change of climate will prove very beneficial. If, however, he does not feel better within a short time it is his intention to return to New York and take steamer for Europe.

He believes that a continental tour will do him a great deal of good, and it is possible that he will go to Europe at any rate before returning to Atlanta.

Dyspepsia. Cause and effect:
"Eat in haste and suffer at leisure."
Dyspepsia. Caution and cure: Take care of your diet and take Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Car melons weighing from 50 to 75 pounds will be opened this morning by the Evans Produce Co., on Central railroad tracks.

The Holiness Camp Meeting, Indian Spring, Ga., August 23 to September 3, 1898.

Account of this occasion a rate of one fare for the round trip will be in effect from all Southern railway stations in Georgia and South Carolina to Flovilla, Ga., and return.

Round trip rate from Atlanta to Flovilla and return will be $1.54.

Tickets to be sold August 22d, 23d and 24th with final limit September 4, 1898.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Change in Schedule of Tallapoosa Accommodation—Operated by the Southern Railway.

This train, known as the Tallapoosa accommodation, which has been leaving Atlanta recently at 7:10 p. m., will, on and after Sunday, August 21st, leave Atlanta at 6:20 p. m., making the same time from Atlanta to Tallapoosa as was made on the old schedule. 8-17 to aug 21

NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT G. A. R., CINCINNATI, OHIO, SEPTEMBER 5-10, 1898.

Account of this occasion the Southern Railway Company will sell tickets from Atlanta to Cincinnati and return at rate $10 for round trip.

Tickets on sale September 3 and 4, with final limit September 12, 1898.

Apply to Southern Railway agents for detailed information and tickets.

Office Stationery.

And office supplies of all kinds at John M. Miller Co., 39 Marietta street.

Peacock's Gymnasium Is Authorized

By President Hall to prepare boys for the different classes of the Georgia School of Technology. Address D. C. Peacock, 116½ Peachtree street, Atlanta.

DRUG MEN GIVEN A TIME LIMIT

They Will Be Allowed To Sell the Liquor They Have on Hand.

ORDINANCE PASSES YESTERDAY

An Effort Was Made To Reconsider Liquor Ordinance, but It Failed.

DRUG MEN WERE GIVEN UNTIL OCTOBER

It Was Agreed by Council That They Should Be Given a Chance To Dispose of Their Liquor Stock.

THE LIQUOR ORDINANCE PASSED at the last meeting of council which gave drug men such a hard blow and which abolished the hot free lunches in all city saloons, bobbed up serenely in council yesterday afternoon.

Councilman Hammond brought the matter back before council by a motion to reconsider the ordinance and allow it to go before a committee before having been finally acted on. One of his reasons was that he thinks the ordinance illegal, and another that one part of the ordinance, which was a substitute, was not contemplated. He explained that a number of people wanted to be heard on the subject and it was as a matter of courtesy to them that he asked for a reconsideration of the ordinance.

Councilman Lumpkin made the point that Mr. Hammond had voted against the ordinance, and therefore could not move a reconsideration. His point was overruled by the chair.

Councilman Hammond said: "I think the matter ought to be fully considered by a committee. There are a number of drug men carrying a large stock of liquors and if the ordinance is signed and becomes a law they will be unable to dispose of this stock. They will be left with the stock on their hands. If the ordinance is passed I think it should give them a reasonable time limit in which to dispose of their goods."

Councilman Thomson, who has made the fight against the sale of liquors by drug men and who introduced the original ordinance, said: "I hope council will not reconsider the ordinance. This idea of wiping out things is a new one—no, it isn't either. There has been an idea that you can sweep away a whole board of education at one time."

Councilman Thomson's reference to the abolition of the old board of education caused considerable laughter. He was president of the old board at the time council did away with it.

When the matter was put to a vote the motion to reconsider was lost by a vote of eight to five.

Alderman Woodward then introduced a resolution giving the drug men and others coming under the Thomson ordinance until October 1st to dispose of their stocks. The ordinance was unanimously adopted and is as follows:

"Be it ordained by the mayor and general council that all drug stores and other places heretofore doing a wholesale or retail liquor business in connection with any other business be allowed until the 1st day of October, 1898, to dispose of any stock of liquors they may have on hand.

"Sec. 2.—This ordinance shall act as an amendment to the ordinance passed at the session of general council on August 15, 1898, and shall be operative upon the terms herein specified."

This ordinance makes it possible for the drug men to dispose of their liquors and does not cause the ordinance to work such a great hardship on them as it would otherwise have done.

City Printing Awarded.

The report of the printing committee relative to awarding the bid for the city printing from the present date until July 1, 1899, was received by council and adopted. This report awards the printing to The Atlanta Journal.

An ordinance by Alderman Woodward to appropriate $85 for the payment of the funeral expenses of Officer Mills, who was killed while in the discharge of his duties, was passed.

An ordinance to make permanent the present grade of Marietta street at that portion on which the property of Dr. A. W. Calhoun abuts was passed.

The Most Humane Collar.

We call attention to the advertisement of the Lankford Anti-Chafing Collar, manufactured by Couch-Banks Mfg. Co., of Senoia, Ga. There is not another horse collar on the market which can compare with it for comfort, style and wear. It is made of the very best material, will last like a leather collar, fits snug and comfortably and will not choke, chafe, pack or get hard. If you are in need of a collar for your horse you will find it to your advantage to communicate with the Couch-Banks Company.

Scarcely had the town of Yauco, in Porto Rico, fallen into the hands of the American troops before its wideawake mayor, Francisco Magia, adapting himself to the changed condition of affairs, issued a proclamation calling upon the citizens of Yauco to rejoice in the hoisting of the American flag over that city. What is still more remarkable the mayor in affixing his signature to this paper thus declared his changed allegiance: "Francisco Magia, alcalde, Yauco, Puerto Rico, United States of America." Here follows the language of the proclamation:

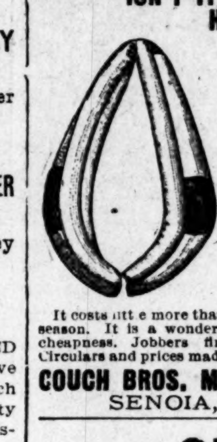
"Today the citizens of Puerto Rico assist in one of her most beautiful feasts. The sun of America shines upon our mountains and valleys this day of July, 1898. It is a day of glorious remembrance for each son of this beloved isle, because for the first time there waves over her the flag of the stars, planted in the name of the government of the United States of America, by the major general of the American army, Senor Miles. Puerto Ricans, we are, by the miraculous intervention of the God of the just, given back to the bosom of our mother, America, in whose waters nature placed us as people of America. To her we are given back, in the name of her government by General Miles, and we must send our most expressive salutation of generous affection through our conduct toward the valiant troops represented by the distinguished officers and commanded by the illustrious General Miles. Citizens: Long live the Government of the United States of America! Hail to their valiant troops! Hail, Puerto Rico, always American!"

Thus the mayor of Yauco declares in emphatic terms his fidelity to the stars and stripes, and such is the spirit which the proclamation breathes that its sincerity can hardly be questioned.

Philadelphia Telegraph: In important respects this war transcends anything that history has yet recorded. In its swiftness, its conclusive proof of the superiority of the United States—though the country on the side of the army was quite unprepared for the contest—and in the instantaneous reversal of Spain's colonial possessions, it has no parallel.

STOP CHEWING!
It rests with you whether you continue the nerve-killing tobacco habit. NO-TO-BAC removes the desire for tobacco, without nervous distress, expels nicotine, purifies the blood, restores lost manhood, makes you strong in health, nerve and pocket-book. 1,500,000 boxes sold, 400,000 cases cured. Buy NO-TO-BAC from your own druggist, who will vouch for us. Take it with a will, patiently, persistently. One box, $1, usually cures; 3 boxes, $2.50, guaranteed to cure, or we refund money. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago, Montreal, New York.

SEE THAT CURVE?
ISN'T IT A BEAUTY?
HAVE YOU SEEN IT?



The Lankford Patent Humane Horse Collar. It's the most humane collar on the market. Serves as both collar and pad. Covering made of best select 10 and 12-ounce white duck, leather bearings, stuffed with clean cotton lint, open at bottom. Every seam a double lock stitch with all seams and raw edges on inside of collar, thus preventing ravels or rips. It is guaranteed not to choke, chafe, pack or get hard. It is sold with an absolute guarantee to cure or prevent galls or sore shoulders.

It costs little more than a good pad. 80,000 sold last season. It is a wonderful success and a marvel of cheapness. Jobbers find it profitable to handle. Circulars and prices made known upon application.

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15 Acres
$4,500.

The above is just beyond city limits on paved street. Has plenty of fruits. Land in high state of cultivation. Your chance to get a bargain on the turn of the market. See T. H. Sappington, 8 East Wall.

$2,400 will buy a bargain in 7-r. h., south side, and we can make terms to suit you. C. H. Girardeau & Co. 8 East Wall.

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Piedmont Ave.—Choice elevated lot, east front, best part of street, at a bargain. Also handsome home on Piedmont ave., at price that will interest you.

House and lot in two blocks Governor's Mansion on Spring street for only $3,000; rented for $300 per annum.

Washington St.—Two-story 8-room house, north of Richardson st., for just $4,250.

Georgia avenue lot, 50x150, right at Capitol ave., for half its value, $750 cash.

CENTRAL CORNER—Large two-story brick house, corner lot 67x100, rented for $900 per annum, for only $11,000.

PEACHTREE ST.—New modern two-story house, close in on Peachtree, $16,500; also vacant lots at a bargain.

LARGE CORNER LOT 98x375 on paved street, between Peachtrees, for only $4,000.

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Real Estate and Loan and Renting Agents.

WEST PEACHTREE, one of the best homes ever offered on the street, corner lot, and not far out; 2-story 9-room house; the price is very low.

$8,500 for a beautiful West Peachtree lot, fronting east and this side of North avenue.

$2,000 for two 8-room houses in good condition, well located; rented to negroes at $300 per annum; houses cost $3,000.

$4,500 for elegant home in block of Aragon hotel; the cheapest house and lot in the city; come and see it.

$1,500 BEAUTIFUL shaded lot, Park street, West End; a bargain.

$800, NICE home and lot near Winship machine works; $50 cash, balance monthly.

MONEY to loan 5 per cent to 8 per cent; no delay.

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Real Estate and Renting Agent
14 Wall Street, Kimball House

I have several customers who want first-class modern houses on a good street on south side. If you have such a place come in and consign it with me.

I have two large well lighted stores suitable for insurance or loan office that I will rent cheap to a good tenant. They would also suit a business which carries a special line and is independent of Whitehall street.

On the 1st of September I will have a splendid store in the busiest part of Whitehall street. If you expect to make a change come and get full particulars.

G. W. ADAIR.

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FOR RENT.

Corner Marietta and Peachtree streets, now occupied by Fourth National bank; best stand in the city for financial institution. Rent reasonable to right party.
No. 3 North Broad st. $65.
No. 8 Peachtree st., large store; cheap.
No. 30 S. Pryor st., store, basement; three floors above and two story warehouse in rear.
No. 163 Marietta street, nice store. $15.
No. 51 Magnolia street, railroad front; coal and wood yard, $35.
Beautiful offices in the Fitten building, corner Marietta and Broad streets; heat, light and elevator service. This is one of the best, if not the best, location in the city. Rent lowest in Atlanta.

227 S. Forsyth st., 7 rooms	25 00
187 E. Simpson st., 7 rooms	20 00
49 E. Georgia ave., 10 rooms	35 00
202 S. Forsyth st., 8 rooms	30 00
450 Courtland ave., 7 rooms	20 00
162 Loyd st., 8 rooms	25 00
29 Garnett st., 8 rooms	25 00
99 Summitt ave., 6 rooms	15 00

Money to loan on real estate.

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Oldest Female College in the world. Located on College Hill, overlooking a city whose death-rate is among the lowest in America. Mild winters, magnificent buildings, steam heat, elevators, latest sanitary plumbing, thorough equipment, inclosed campus of seven acres in flowers, grass and shade. Outdoor exercise for the pupils. Gymnasium. Highest curriculum for girls in the south. Music, art, literary and scientific courses. Everything desired in a high-grade college. Terms reduced to $200 per year. Next session opens September 14th. For catalogue and further information address the president.

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Entire bldg. occupied exclusively by this institution.
MUSIC, ELOCUTION, SCHOOL OF ACTING, LANGUAGES.
33d Season begins Sept. 12, 1898.
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For Young Women. Elegant equipments. Best sanitary appointments. Beautiful grounds, seven acres. Offers College courses with degrees, Seminary courses with diploma, and Preparatory school of best type, which admits to Wellesley and Smith on certificate. No school in the country offers better advantages in Music and Art. Gymnasium well equipped. Students have use of Vanderbilt Arboretum. Climate delightful all the year. ARCHIBALD A. JONES, Prest., Asheville, N. C.

MERCERSBURG academy; large faculty; phenomenal success in preparing boys for college; defies competition; $250 per year. Address William M. Irvine, Ph. D., (Princeton), president, Mercersburg, Pa.
7-1-6t fri mon wed

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SOUTHERN SHORTHAND AND BUSINESS UNIVERSITY,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
The $50 Business, $50 Shorthand and $50 English courses, all combined, for the price of one—$50. Offer good until August 20th.

Brown's University School
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.
Near University of Virginia. For boys and young men.
Healthful country location. Modern improvements. Thorough training and instruction. Best attention. Its students have fine records at University of Virginia and other leading institutions. Send for catalogue. J. THOMPSON BROWN, JR.,
8-10 wed fri mon (U. Va.) Principal.

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46 WALTON ST., ATLANTA, GA.
Twenty officers and teachers, native and foreign. Kindergarten, primary and collegiate courses. Piano, voice, pipe organ, art and elocution. Session begins September 1, 1898. For catalogue address L. D. Scott, assistant Principal.
MRS. W. T. CHANDLER, Principal.
8—9—tues-fri-sun

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THE ATLANTA BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Atlanta, Ga. Enter now. $25 for three months' tuition in all departments. Business, Shorthand, English. Interesting monthly paper one year free. Send for it.

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Located on Ga. R. R., forty miles east of Atlanta. Situation, high and healthy. Students' morals carefully guarded. State law prohibits saloons, etc. Intercollegiate games not allowed. The College offers full courses in Philosophy, English, Latin, Greek, German, French, Hebrew, Pure Mathematics, Engineering, Physics, Chemistry, Biology, History, Political Economy, Law and Theology. Entire expenses for board, tuition, books and incidentals less than $200. 61st annual session begins Sept. 21, 1898. For catalogue and full information, address
C. E. DOWMAN, Oxford, Ga.

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Primary, Academic, Collegiate studies, Art, Elocution, Music, Journalism.
Location high, healthful, retired but accessible.
Patronage from the most prominent families.
Full corps of trained and progressive teachers. A school of correspondence in Journalism, Literature and cognate subjects. Catalogue on application.
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The academic year 1898-1899 will begin October 1st.
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"The discipline, military instruction, bearing and general appearance of cadets; the general care and condition of arms and equipments and the entire military aspect of the military department of this Academy admits of no comparison to any of the colleges with which I have had experience. It is so superior in all its methods, scope, appointments and its distinctive military features that it must be classed alone, and can only be compared to our National Military Academy."
LT. COL. G. H. BURTON, Insp. Gen., U. S. A.
"As I have said in a former report, any graduate of good standing from this institution is qualified for the position of lieutenant in infantry."
MAJ. E. A. GARLINGTON, Insp. Gen., U. S. A.
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